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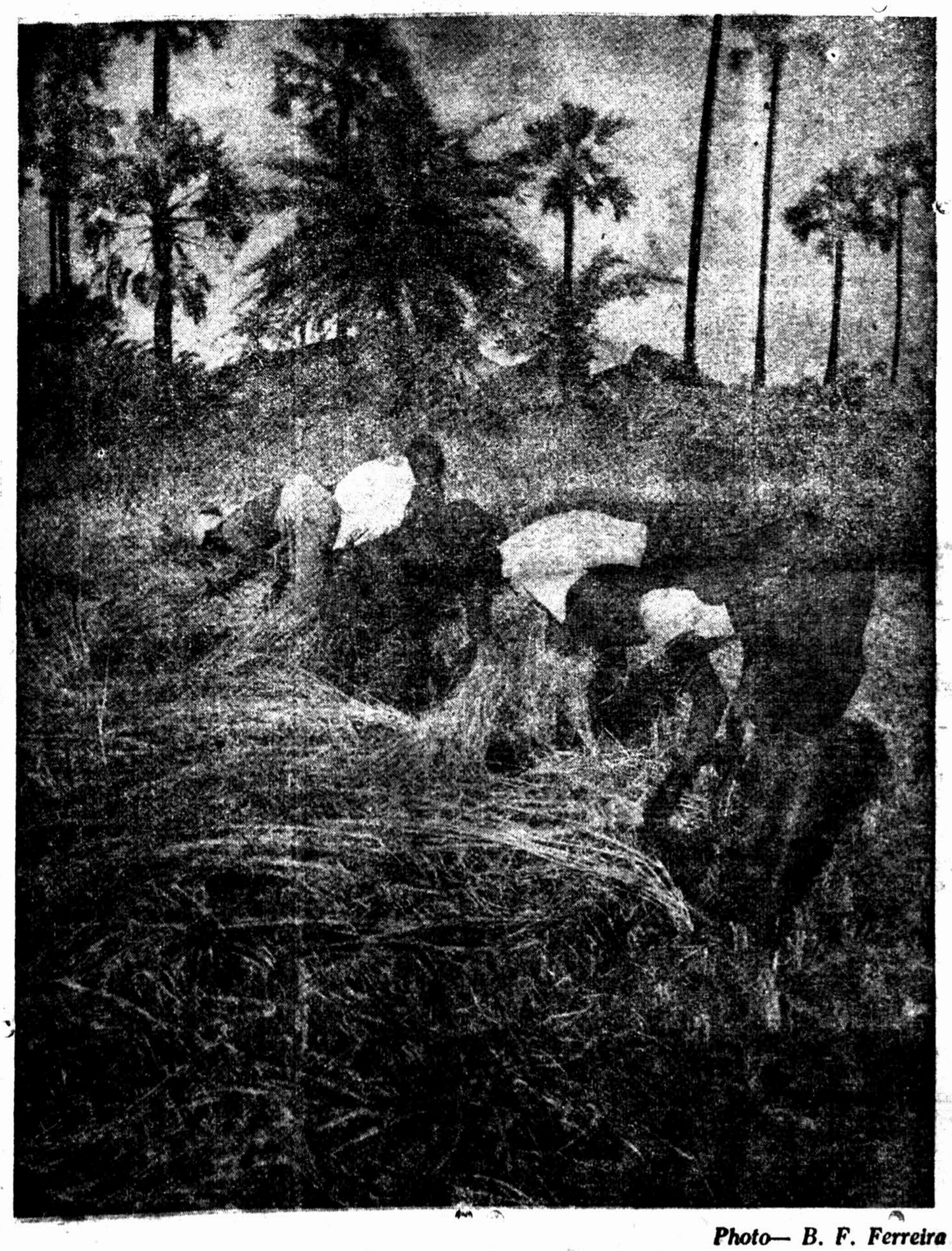
Harvest Time



Photo— B. F. Ferreira

Future Of Gurkhas In The Indian Army

(See Page 3)

Short Story

The Rag-and-Bone Man

By Hiranmay Ghoshal

"—ee-ee-ee!", "—lee-ee-ee!", "But-lee-ee-ee!" Each rag-and-bone man has his own patented call. Beginning from seven in the morning until noonday that peculiar sleepy drawl runs through the web of the striped and pepper and salt hubbub of the city street. The echo evokes the image of a particoloured Bhuttani rug in Narayan's mind. He stops his work and intently listens to the rag-and-bone man's urgent yet totally disinterested announcement of his presence to the needy willing to exchange their junk for a few pieces of nickel. As he listens he tries to follow the random, evasive red or yellow single strand in the weft of the Bhutani rug of his imagination. Mingling colour with sound is a game which he has recently invented to relieve the tedium of an artist's life in India.

He sat by the window that day not to arrive at any psychological hypothesis about the possibility of mixing visual images with auditory, but for sheer business.

He had about three pounds of newspaper, accumulated slowly, imperceptibly with the passage of each day, in a corner of his book-rack. Reckon it at five annas a pound and you have fifteen. The two bottles would fetch four annas at the very least, and the five medicine phials of his son an anna each. That makes one rupee and eight annas in all. No, sir, not a pice less than one and eight. With a bit of bargaining and patience the paper could be sold at six. So, there you have three more annas. And if the price could be put up even half an anna more per pound, he would get an extra anna and a half. He wanted every blessed pice of it. No, he couldn't afford to let the man clear the junk with a superior ways of his hand and ask the servants to collect the money as baksheesh, as he used to do in his palmier days. Only he would have to be very careful, oh very, lest the shrewd dealer in the discarded should weigh the paper with a finger pressed on the rod of the scales and reduce the net three pounds to two and a half, or palm off a counterfeit rupee The amount of counterfeit coins he had already amassed would easily meet his daily shopping expenses for at least a fortnight, had they been negotiable.

He planted himself by the window very early immediately after drinking his morning tea, and now it was well on for eleven, but he hadn't heard a single rag-and-bone man pass that way. His son was going to be given his first normal diet after his recent attack of typhoid. There was a handful of fine Kashmiri rice, now musty and full of maggots and their excrement, but once upon a time an indispensable luxury of their table. The chawal was being cooked slowly on the dying embers of a sigree. Narayan had for a long time been getting whiffs of that particular quality of fragrance of Kashmiri pilao rice which even mould could not smother, and had been thinking whether that smell could not be represented in colour. With a pang of pain that shot through his brain like a strident cry he suddenly remembered his promise of a fish curry he had held out to the poor child....

Fish curry and a lemon. His wife had suggested a lemon only, but some invisible evil spirit had spoken through him as he was sipping his tea with salt: "Well, our Ghanashyamji is going to have his first real meal today, eh?" The child was called Ghanashyam in the hope that he might one day, thanks to his praenomen emulate Ghanshyamdas Birla in wealth. Ghanashyam turned his face away bashfully. He was going to have his first rice after three weeks. So, in a curious way he had grown a sense of shame and guilt about the food which he had so long been coveting secretly. A child's idea of some forbidden fruit, if a child can conceive of such a thing. Narayan had declared non-chalantly, grandiosely like a demonstrative paterfamilias: "Well, you needn't be ashamed of it, Ghanshyamji. We eat it twice a day. Now, let me see. You want a fish curry to go with that pilao rice, surely! Potatoes, cauliflowers, and a nice piece of surma, eh?" Ghanashyam's emaciated face became deeply furrowed by a few irregular curves of a sick child's smile. He turned his face away again in shame.

Potatoes, cauliflower and a piece of fish plus a lemon. Narayan could not go to market without at least eight annas in his pocket. But his entire capital consisted of four punched copper coins which he had fixed to Ghanashyam's wheeled horse to keep the wheels from coming off. He was somehow convinced that he would be able to sell his ware by seven and then rush off to the bazar. It was this conviction that led him to inspire so much hope in his son's surface-ribbed breast. But the rag-and-bone men seemed to have conspired to boycott his district that very day. He was all ears, but could hear not even a faint call that morning so that he might run to some distant street with his precious merchandise. That would bring down the price considerably, but that would solve the day's problem of a fish curry at any rate.

Sitting on a threadbare cushion on the floor Ghanashyam was gazing at the rice being cooked on the sigree, and was hurrying his mother from time to time: "Mummy, ask daddy to go to market quickly and get the fish. The other sigree is free now. You could have cooked the fish a long time ago. I won't wait at all as soon as the rice is cooked. Oh, all right, I won't eat that fish curry, I won't, I won't!" The child's sickness-stricken eyes were suffused with tears of helpless anger.

> *"There was a faint echo of a call distinctly audible somewhere. The same kind of sleepy, longdrawn out hawking: "—lee-ee-ee!" He felt his mind rising in revolt against Fate. He was not to create art either, then! What an irony!"*

Narayan could hear and see all from his room. His eyes too smarted as if someone had flung a handful of grit at them. He looked at the damp walls paring off with accumulated humidity. The plaster having come off in places had made innumerable sketches on the wall. Human faces, some looking glum, some jolly as a sand-boy, forms of various animals, trees, curious patterns. You had to follow the lines and read each picture separately, and remember the contours lest they get lost and be merged in some other picture. Narayan took up a piece of paper and began to copy the sketches drawn by the hands of Time. Yes, he would start an article on those natural drawings that very afternoon. The Indian papers would not publish it. They were too busy with politics. So, he would have to send it abroad. To America for instance. Didn't they have a magazine called "Asia", and didn't he come across Indian names in it? The article had already been written and the sketches had come out perfectly in Narayan's imagination. Oh, yes, the article was typed out on the machine of one of his friends. Then article and drawings were put inside a large-sized envelope with cloth lining. Then his article sailed to America on a big liner. Then a whelter of high billows and a quick cinematographic succession of events, then the post-man arrived with a brand new copy of "Asia", and a draft of a hundred rupees a hundred at the very least....

Somebody was rattling the door rings. Was it the post-man? No. Narayan woke up from his reveries and recognized the particular quality of the rattling of the jemadar who came to clean a certain institution once a week for eight annas a month. He had to assist at the ceremony, sousing the place as the jemadar did his stuff. As Narayan was crossing the corridor he stole a glance at the convalescent boy gazing intently at the rice being cooked on the sigree. He read a silent remonstrance in his wife's eyes: "Why on earth did you give the poor child so much hope? What made you do it?" Narayan fulfilled his weekly function at the fount and hurriedly retraced his steps to his room, on tiptoe like a thief.

His mind was filled with a deep sorrow and a lurking sense of guilt. What hadn't he given to the child when he could afford it? Toys, sweetmeats, clothes, sprees in a taxi round the city, anything the boy wanted. His pictures sold in those days. The magazine-editors used to send their representatives to picket in his house until they got the pictures. Narayan Gupta —"N.G."—was no longer a "persona grata" with the editors. His figures were becoming too foreign-looking, they said. Not a drop of "grace" anywhere. Some accused him of copying from foreign journals, others indicted him for his supposed visits to some interdicted "European" district of the city. So, there you have it, his Indian women looked like Anglo-Indian ladies in saris, they said, pointing a denunciatory finger at his pictures now-a-days. At any rate, they held that "N.G." had painted himself out completely. Now there was "A.D."—Amar Das. Ah, yes, here was a man who could depict the very soul of India by means of a few lines. There were the marble reservoir and fountain squirting rose water, and lotuses cultivated to wear the aspect of giant victoria regina, and peacocks that looked like pheasants in peacocks' plumes, and languid aristocratic ladies doing the singar with the assistance of half a dozen handmaids, each vying with others in "grace" and beauty. Only two months ago Narayan lost his job of a drawing master in a school, his last resource. The boy knew nothing of these complications. His four-years-old mind which had bravely tided over the dark, all-extinguishing waves of the fever, was now sore with one thought: "If daddy doesn't bring the fish before the rice is ready, he won't wait for it, he won't, he won't. He will eat the rice with salt only. That will teach mummy and daddy how to treat a sick child!"

Narayan was thinking that this was probably the keenest tragedy in his life. He still nursed a firm conviction that the rag-and-bone man was sure to come. But somebody prompted in his sub-conscious that he did not want the rag-and-bone man to come at all. The tragedy would then be complete. Why the meaningless, momentary relief in his greater tragedy of life? True, he could imagine the day's tragedy even if a rag-and-bone man did come and brought his junk for double the price, but there would be something missing in that. That subtle touch of experience. No art was real art even if the artists' fullest sympathy was there, and yet the pain of experience was lacking. Narayan recalled the confession of an English writer. The latter's wife lay dying. A real life's companion After having lived a life of misery, want and drudgery as a writer's wife she lay dying exactly when her husband had begun to enjoy recognition and had built up a career. The writer was watching her die slowly, noting down in his mind all the details of a death scene for future reference in a novel of a drama that he would write.

Narayan too was thinking that a touching story could be written taking that day's little tragedy as a plot: "The rag-and-bone man did not turn up and the convalescent child ate the rice with salt." It would be in Thomas Hardy's style, but it needn't be made lachrymose. There was a faint echo of a call distinctly audible somewhere. The same kind of sleepy, longdrawn out hawking: "—lee-ee-ee!" He felt his mind rising in revolt against Fate. He was not to create art either, then! What an irony! Pity, the tragedy was going to be so wantonly marred by Determinism which was using him as a plaything for its whims. Narayan arranged the pile of newspaper and brushed the dust-covered bottles with a handkerchief in order to give them an extra shine. The cry was slowly approaching. It was floating over some neighbouring street like a paper boat that floats sluggishly on a creeping drain. Now it reached their street. Narayan's heart thumped with expectation. Now, now .....He suddenly heard the call just outside the window. The tinker calling: "Pots and pans for repairs!" What a relief! The other fellow did not turn up after all.

Narayan sat down to write out his story. A very short story. He was out of practice. So, he did not know for a time how to begin. The story had to be absolutely bereft of all conventional padding and pretty tinsel. A true story, naked and without trappings, like life itself. His son's ailing, hungry face peeped into his mind time and again as he tried to concentrate. He knew, he was merely wasting his time. The technique he was going to adopt would not appeal to any editor. Where is the donouement, the dialogue and that lachrymatory touch?—they would ask. He went on setting down only what had happened that day in simple, everyday language.

There was somebody standing most objectionably near the window in the street and calling: "Babu, babu!" What the dickens did he want? The fellow carried on his back a gunny bag with red patches. "No no, I don't want anything."—Narayan tried to send away the importunate man with a disgusted wave of his hand, not caring to look at him. "No, no, I don't want anything. Get away, I say! Don't waste my time, please, —he commanded. But the fellow would not budge. "Well babu, you said the other day, that you would have some stuff in a day or two. So I have come"—the other man argued, trying to put Narayan in his mind of something or other. But Narayan refused to bother to recall what it was all about. No, he had no time. For goodness' sake! He had his eyes glued to the sheet upon which he was writing, and with a final and determined wave ordered the insistent hawker to betake himself to jehannam if he so chose, and leave him in peace.

Hardly had a minute passed when he could distinctly recognize the rag-and-bone man's familiar cry: "But lee-ee-ee!" He jumped to his feet and ran out. Where must that man be? Narayan ran like mad from street to street, but could not find him. And yet the faint echo persistently floated somewhere in the air: "—lee-ee-ee!"

When he came back, perspiring and out of breath he found that hawker of incense-sticks, standing near the open door and trying to reach his raucous voice into the vacant room: "Babu, hey babu, where's my five annas for that packet of sticks?"

Yes, Narayan remembered ,he wanted to fortify his nostrils against the stench of the open drain in front of his house, and had bought a packet of Mysore incense-sticks the other day—on credit.

"If you were making so much money counterfeiting why did yer chuck it up?"

"'Cause the price of things has risen so much it wasn't worth making."

"I hear old Jinks' daughter is engaged to young Filson."

"Really! He's supposed to be rather fast, isn't he?"

"Maybe, but I don't think he'll get away."

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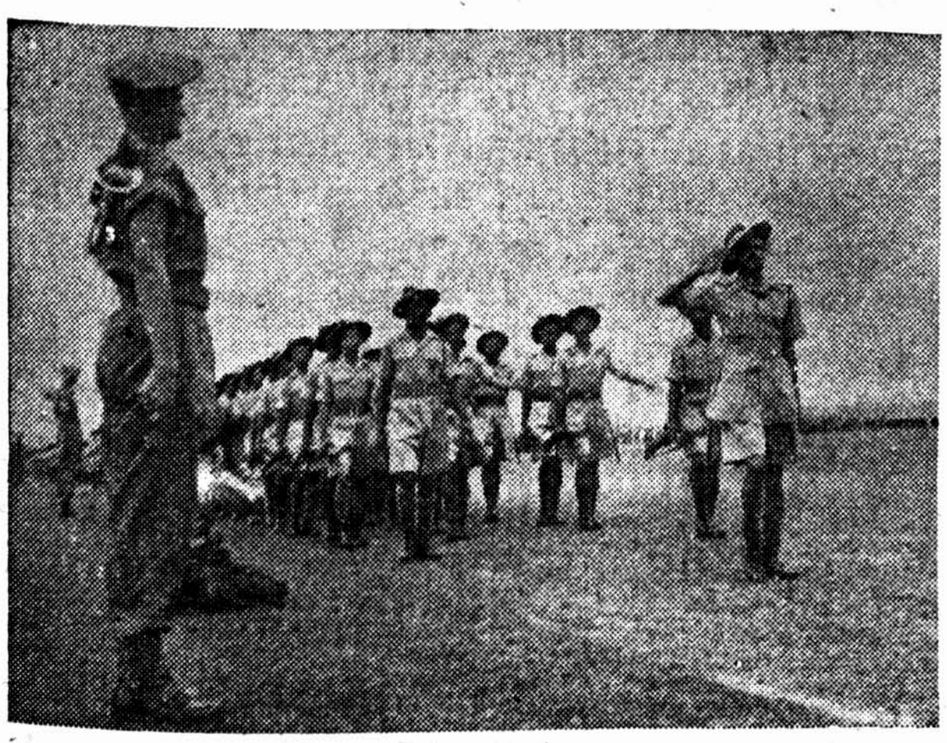


Short and stocky the Gurkhas are amongst the bravest and the most intrepid fighters in the world. Though adept with the rifle and the bayonet, they prefer the dreaded Kukri for hand to hand encounters.

Future Of Gurkhas In The Indian Army

By A Military Correspondent

The Gurkha is one of the most valiant fighters of the Indian Army. Technically, however, he is *not* Indian. His nationality is Nepalese and our British rulers have taken pretty good care to keep him isolated from his fellow Indian soldiers. If rumours are to be believed, they intend to use the Gurkhas as Imperial reserve troops even after India attains freedom!

Free India will naturally resent this and the Interim Government must therefore take steps to assimilate the Gurkhas in the Indian army of the future on a footing of equality with the others.

After the Gurkha war and the signing of the treaty of Khatmandu recruitment started of Gurkhas for the Indian Army. Ever since then (now about a century ago) the Gurkhas have formed an integral part of the Indian Army and have greatly distinguished themselves in every campaign in which the Indian Army has been engaged. Their brave deeds in the two great World Wars are well known to everyone. The Indian Army has always felt proud of its Gurkha soldiers.

Now that big changes are taking place in India and the foundations of the defence policy of Free India are being laid, the future of the Gurkhas in the Indian Army is one of the most important questions to come up for decision. What is going to be their position in the army of "AZAD HIND"? The British point of view is that the Gurkhas, since they belong to the independent state of Nepal, cannot form a part of the Army of Free India, and that as soon as India gains her independence, Gurkha troops of the Indian Army will be transferred to the Imperial Army establishment, under the direct military control of Britain, and that they will then be stationed in India as Imperial troops, to form a strategic reserve based on India.

No Foreign Troops

Will Free India allow any foreign troops to be stationed on her soil? The recent statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in reply to a speech by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons that the Interim Government wished to use British troops for suppressing rising in India, is quite emphatic on this point. There is no doubt that Free India will never tolerate the garrisoning of any foreign troops on her soil. Were India to submit to the British demand for keeping a strategic reserve of Imperial troops within India's boundaries, then we would only be accepting an independence of the pattern that is being clearly demonstrated before our eyes in Egypt.

How far British negotiations have proceeded with Nepal in this respect is not known; but it can be said with a fair amount of certainty that the recent visits in quick succession to Nepal of Field-Marshal Lord Wavell, the Viceroy, Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, the C-in-C, and Lord Louis Mountbatten were not unconnected with this vital question

The Only Solution

The only satisfactory solution of the Gurkha problem is that the British, when they hand over control of the Indian Army to Indians, must hand it over as it exists today, that is with all the Gurkha troops.

After all, is the Gurkha troops of Independent Nepal could serve as a part of the Indian Army under British officers, what objection can there be to their serving India, under Gurkha and Indian officers? Of course their allegiance, as that of the rest of the Indian Army, will have to be changed from the King Emperor and his successors to India.

Economically, socially and culturally Indian and Nepal are one unit, and there is no reason why the Gurkhas should resent such an arrangement. In fact they would be proud of it, as historically Nepal and India have always been one.

That Nepal should retain its status of a free and sovereign State, after India achieves her freedom, cannot be disputed by any one. What the relations will be between the Sovereign State of Nepal and Free India can best be left to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Interim Government.

British Policy

The basic policy of the British in connection with recruitment for the Indian Army has always been to recruit soldiers from areas which are educationally, politically and economically backward. This policy has paid them well in the past and they have deliberately kept those areas ignorant so that they may always remain unaffected by political upheavals in the country. This policy of keeping the soldiers, particularly the Gurkhas, politically and educationally backward and isolated from the Indian people has been carried out with great thoroughness by the British.

Gurkha soldiers, wherever they are stationed in India, are kept completely isolated from the people. They are taught to look upon India as a foreign country, and to despise the Indian people. They are not encourged to mix with other Indian soldiers, with the result that a feeling of estrangement has grown between the two elements. The Gurkha calls the Indian sepoy Kala, and the Indian soldier calls him Kala Gora (meaning black tommy).

Debarred From Higher Ranks

While the Indian Army has gradually (if too slowly) been nationalized during the last 25 years, and today there are a fairly large number of senior officers holding ranks upto Brigadiers, there has practically been no change among the Gurkhas. They are still Jemedars and Subedars and only a few outstanding ones attain the much coveted rank of Honorary Lieutenant or Captain on their retirement.

If Punjabi, Madrasi or Maharatta Jemedars and Subedars can be granted King's Commissions and are fit to hold the ranks of majors and above, why can the Gurkha V.C.Os not be promoted in a similar manner? I can quite understand the British holding down the Gurkhas in this manner, but what surprises me most is that Gurkha officers and men have not asked for their rights.

Although the British have to a great extent succeeded so far in keeping the Gurkhas isolated and ignorant, the Gurkhas have not remained entirely unaffected by the changing times. It is possible to mislead people and keep them ignorant for some time, but not for all time. When all the facts are made known to him, the Gurkha, like any other Indian soldier, wishes to know the reason for all the injustice and the discrimination that is being shown between him and the British tommy.

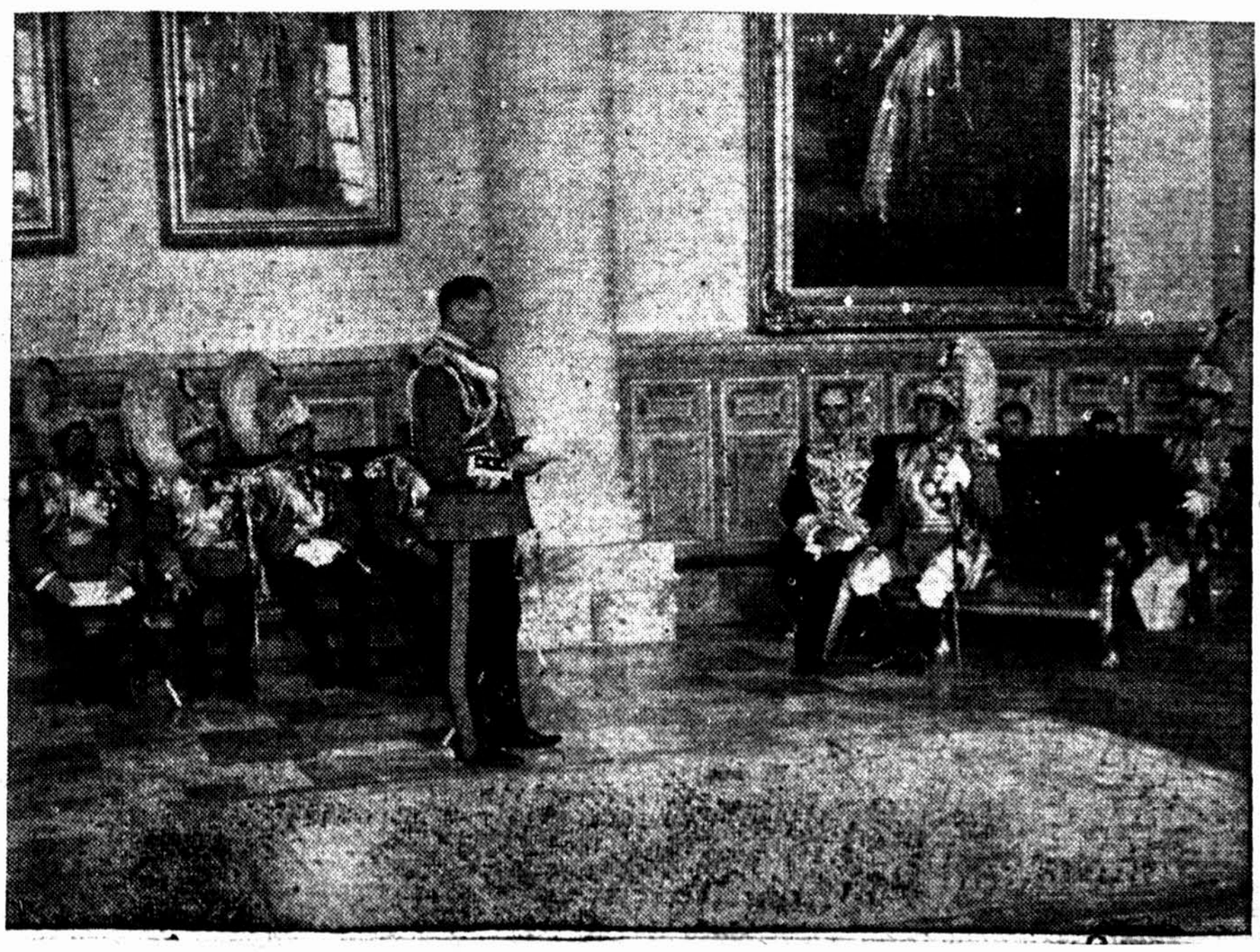
Heroes Of I. N. A.

The proof of this is given by a large number of Nepal born Gurkhas who voluntarily joined the Indian National Army and fought, in its foremost ranks, with the courage and determination which is the heritage of their race. A large number of them sacrificed their lives fighting for the liberation of the country which they rightly regarded as their motherland. Their comrades of the Azad Hind Fauj will never forget the brave deeds and sufferings of their Gurkha brothers.

Apart from the Gurkhas in the Indian Army belonging to Nepal, there are a very large number of Gurkhas in Gurkha units who are residents of districts within India, such as Dehra Dun, Kangra, Dharamsala, Shillong etc. These Gurkhas are intermixed with their brethren from Nepal in Gurkha battalions. Surely such Gurkhas would never like to become Imperial troops, nor could the Indian Government permit it.

In view of this situation, immediate steps should be taken to

(Continued on Page 4)



Field Marshall Sir Claude Auchinleck visited Nepal last year. On that occasion he was decorated with the most refulgent order of Star of Nepal, First Class. Photo shows the C-in-C replying to Maharajahs address of welcome.

AFRICA TO INDIA By COUNTRY CRAFT

By Pushkar U. Oza.

(In these days of aerial traffic it is hardly conceivable that a trip by country-craft should be undertaken. However it was found imperative that the author should visit India and the only means available during the war years was a sailing ship of 128 tons—the "Nars-i-Pasa"—plying between Africa and India and carrying cargo such as Mangalorian tiles and cocoanuts. The human cargo that the ship took proved to be a veritable shipload of trouble as the following description will show.)

'Nars-i-Pasa' as the 128 ton sailing dhow was called, did not look graceful or promising as I first embarked on Tuesday the 20th of April 1943. A small dirty ship with hundreds of human beings—so it seemed at first moving about, was hardly my conception of a dhow as the country craft is called in East Africa. A ship of 75' x 15' x 25' with twin decks meant for cargo had ventured to carry 153 passengers of both sexes. What is more surprising, it had been passed fit by the Mombasa Health and Port Authorities.

When the tug-boat first took it into tow the dhow began to dance over the waves in such a manner that most of the passengers thought of the journey's end outside the harbour of Mombasa. There was a fine breeze and the sky was cloudless when we set out on what proved to be an eventful journey. After the tug-boat had cast off the rope the Captain unfurled the biggest of the sails which he had hoped would carry us across the ocean to India.

Lamu was left behind the same day and Kismayu, once an Italian Port on the next. This gave rise to optimism and we began to count our chickens before the eggs were hatched. Okha, said all the optimists in a fortnight.

In high spirits, we did not mind at the time that the space was cramped or that the ship was littered with all possible nauseating things. Vomitting passengers, complaining of sea sickness and abusing the ship, the person who advised them to travel by dhow and themselves for having been such fools, presented a sight which was at once pathetic and funny.

Days Of Disappointment

We never knew what fate had in store for us, for overnight the wind had fallen and the sea became calm. The tropical sun was shining at its fiercest and on the morning of the 25th we found the ship stationery facing the desolate seaboard of the Italian Somaliland. To cap it, the Captain announced that water would be rationed from then on. This announcement had an entirely unexpected effect on a section of passengers who eversince the ship had set forth on the journey were not only misusing the water, but were also harassing the Captain and other passengers. These selfish beings literally at the Captain and demanded that control should be immediately withdrawn.

But no! The ship had its quota of gentlemen who understood the situation and pursuaded the people of the necessity of this control which meant that tea and food could be prepared only once a day, while water for drinking purposes would also be supplied in a limited quantity.

The whole of Sunday was passed in the same place. At about 12 midnight the rain started all of a sudden with its accompaniment of clouds, thunder and lightning. The ship which had hitherto been rocking gently on a becalmed sea was now being tossed about like a toy. Those who were stationed on the upper deck came scurrying down. At about 6 a.m. in the morning the raging sea once more resumed the appearance of a lake. On surveying the deck we found it littered with wet beddings, open trunks and battered boxes and bags full of rations and other eatables either swept away or spoilt.

Before this could be remedied a cyclone was upon us and the main sail which had already become heavy due to wetness began flapping against the mast and in the process was torn. The cyclone made the sea look a raging mass of water on which the Nars-i-Pasa could hardly keep floating with both ends up. A huge wave made the ship list one side with only a foot between the deck and the sea developing a 30 degree list to the star-board. Huge waves swept everything away while the ship itself was caught in a mad whirlpool of foaming seas.

Days Of Anxiety

A tense moment and a tense situation too. The Captain ordered the passengers to go over the other side of the ship so as to ease it. The crew began to take the sails down but by the time they could do so all the passengers were in a terrible condition, terrified at the prospect of taking a plunge in the sea as they saw it. Ladies had already opened the flood gates of their eyes while certain male passengers also began demanding lifebelts. Tears wails and shouts were adding to the noise of the waves dashing about and the flapping sails.

It took nearly an hour to ease the ship. The cyclone was over by noon and the sea quietened down at about 1 p.m., evidently fatigued after its pranks of the previous night. But the decks presented a sight well worth filming.

On this second day also we registered no progress and in the afternoon the sweltering heat of the tropical sun began to raise tempers of the batch already mentioned. Quarrels amongst themselves was a constant happening but now they took to abusing other passengers and had to be told off.

From the 25th till the 29th the ship had been cruising near Mogadiscio due to lack of proper breeze and those who were optimists enough to expect Okha in a fortnight now had turned into confined pessimists because all their hopes had been frustrated. Eligible young men going in search of damsels had lost patience and businessmen were counting the loss they would suffer were the ship to reach Okha later than 20 days—the maximum period they had counted upon to take them there.

Due to the vagaries of the winds water had to be reduced to 1 lb. per day for drinking, cooking or any other purpose. Declaration of this control again aroused the now weary band of militant linguists who were ever ready to use their tongues in abuse but stepped back when a fist was shown in reply.

They demanded that either water should be supplied unrestrictedly or all the passengers should be landed on the coast of Somaliland. When they were told that the savage Band tribes inhabited the coast and were famous headhunters all their fury subsided.

Days Of Frustration

After having helped us to move on for two days weather again proved treacherous and the sea was becalmed from 1-5-43 to 4-5-43 during which period a very slight progress was registered. Once or twice we signalled to the steamers passing over the horizon that the ship was in danger but no heed was paid. The thirsty passengers, for 1 lb. of water is after all not enough when the sea is becalmed, the sun is sending ferocious rays and the ship is stationary, were looking forward to getting some more water from the steamers. But, alas!

In order to get more water to drink, most of us started using sea-water for cooking purposes in "khichri", "Puris" and other preparation.

We had to use sea-water for cleaning our mouths, bathing, washing clothes—in short for everything.

During the night of the fifth wind turned slightly but the very next morning the same old story was repeated. At about 5 p.m. the clouds racing Eastwards heralded the approach of breeze and at 12 noon on the 7th the island of Socotra was sighted.

Then came the crucial moment for a crucial decision. There was sufficient water for 15 days at the prevailing rate of supply. The Captain and a section of passengers, including myself, were against going to Socotra to replenish the stocks of water while the other section wanted to touch Socotra even if the ship had to waste 10 days in the process.

We, mindful of the plight of ladies and children who had suffered most due to scarcity of water, terrible heat and lack of accommodation did not like the idea of spending two months in the dhow. Moreover a dangerous case of blackwater—that terrible Uganda disease and various cases of malaria, pneumonia, mumps, etc., had to be considered. The argument turned into a row and the captain called in representatives of various groups to consider the matter. Finally we decided to sail straight on to Okha and the sails were accordingly adjusted and the course so altered. Before and beyond Sokotra the sea was rough but the wind being in favour we did 150 miles and left Sokotra group of islets far behind. On the 8th we encountered a giant fish of 25-30 ft. in length black and terrible looking, playing about the ship. But our hopes of reaching Okha in a week began receding as the wind had again fallen and during the priod of 9th to 13th our average progress was 20 miles in 24 hours. Just imagine.

Breeze caught up with us on the 14th on which day we travelled 120 miles. But, no Okha yet and that was our 24th day at sea.

Days Of Expectation

The passengers again found that sea sickness is a recurring melody as with the sea getting rough day by day they started vomitting again. Those of us who did not know sea sickness began enjoying the sea and the space made by sick persons who preferred the sanctity of the hold below.

On the 17th hopes were roused by the crew telling us to expect a change in the colour of water by evening—an indication of nearness of the land. But water remained the same on the 17th and also on the 18th. It was also said that eels would be found floating on the surface before the bluish tinge had changed to green and thus we were constantly on the look out. However, the passing ships and other country crafts on way to Muscat reassured us and on the 19th at 12-30 came two majestic looking sea serpents of rainbow colour floated on the surface.

Imagine the joy we felt. Our feelings took a turn and so also did the colour of water in the evening. Okha was expected to be about 12 miles when at midnight all the sails were taken off in order not to allow the ship to strike coast during the night.

But it was an error of judgment. Hour after hour passed in the morning but there was no sign of Okha. The captain and his mate were anxiously scanning the horizon with binoculars but still the coastal line was not visible. Greenish hue had changed to red due to all the dirt washed into sea by the rivers near Dwarka, but still no signs of a coast line. It fell to my line to point out an anchored steamer at 12-30 and behind that steamer stood out the levelled coastline of Okha.

What we felt and how we received the news cannot be described adequately but at 5-30 we landed on the Indian soil after 30 days at sea coming 3,100 miles through rough seas, cyclone, rain and scorching heat. 30 eventful days of an otherwise easy life—30 days which everyone of us will remember to the very last moment of his life.

FUTURE OF GURKHAS IN THE INDIAN ARMY

(Continued from Page 3)

make the position sbsolutely clear to the ruler of Nepal so that there is no possibility of any misunderstanding later, and an agreement should be reached by which the Gurkhas may continue to remain a part of the Indian Army.

After all, the gulf between the Gurkhas and other Indian soldiers is not wide and it is an unnatural barrier created by the British. In all Army schools of education, the training imparted to both the Gurkhas and Indians is the same. They all work, live and eat together; and what is more, they get on very well together.

Goodwill Mission

From the side of the Indian Government, all ranks of the Indian Army including commissioned ranks should be thrown open immediately to all Gurkhas of the Indian Army. At present there are only a handful of Gurkha officers.

Secondly, to promote better understanding Gurkhas units should intercharge officers with the Indian Army. Senior Indians who are qualified should be posted to Gurkha battalions, either as Commanding officers or second in commands. This would remove the illusion from the minds of the Gurkhas that it is only the white sahibs who can command battalions.

A certain number of purely Gurkha units should be broken up and intermixed with other classes of Indian battalions. This would bring Gurkha units on the same footing as the Indian Army where various classes serve together in the same unit. These Gurkhas of mixed battalions will act as messengers of goodwill, to bring India and Nepal closer together.

The Gurkhas have proved themselves excellent soldiers, and they certainly are among the best in the world. Why should the officer ranks of the Indian Navy and Indian Air Force be not thrown open to them? A free India would require a huge army, navy and air force, and there is going to be ample room in it for our Gurkha brothers.

Lastly, a goodwill mission composed of well known politicians and Senior Indian Army officers, should be sent to Nepal. A visit to Khatmandu by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would, I am certain, be welcomed by the ruler and the people of Nepal and go a long way to bring about cordial relations and better understanding between our two countries.

One of those very small cars had run out of petrol. Knowing the nearest garage was three miles away, the motorist stood by the roadside and signalled for help.

A large and magnificent car stopped, and out stepped a man in a fur-lined coat.

"Could you spare me a drop of petrol?" asked the stranded one. "I've run right out."

The expensively dressed man eyed the tiny vehicle and said, curtly: 'It's not petrol you want. It's a new flint!"

MEN WHO CHEW THE 'MIRACLE LEAF'

The discovery of cocaine has been hailed as a case of modern science confirming the medicinal secret of an herb the South Americans have known and used for centuries.

But coca chewing is widely deplored in South America today because of the harmful effects of cocaine. Whether or not chewing the leaf is comparable to taking cocaine straight, and to what extent coca is responsible for the "degenerate state" of the Indian are controversial points among Latin American students of the problem they refer to as cocaismo.

Coca, not to be confused with cocoa from the chocolate bean of the cocoa tree, nor the coconut, nor yet the kola nut which contains caffeine, is a shrub native to the subtropical slopes of the eastern Andes, from whose leaves the anesthetic drug, cocaine, is derived.

The Miracle Leaf

The chewing of coca is practiced by 8,000,000 men, women and children in the high sierras of the Andes, from Colombia down through Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, and into northern Argentina and Chile, particularly the Indian miners.

If chewing the "miracle leaf" does what the Indian miners claim, the chewer experiences first, a pleasant, tingling sensation. Then any feeling of hunger or thirst he may have had vanishes. Dulled, too, are aches and pains of all the diseases that plague the Indian miner in the high tropics. Finally, utter exhaustion gives way to a new burst of energy, a great sense of physical potency and power.

Since the Indian miner starts the day with a quid in his mouth and makes another at noon, he is never without one while he is working.

Endless Labour

The miners work as many as 20 hours a day over a period of weeks and even months in a state of serious undernourishment according to a recent Bolivian Government report.

Many mining companies in the Andes sell coca in their company stores. Some companies in Peru pay part of a miner's wages in the green leaves. Time out for chaccar (the chewing of coca) is common both in mines and in the armies of coca countries.

The alkaline ash used by the chewer is made by burning various things that produce lime, often stocks of quinoa grain and potato flour. It combines with his saliva to release the cocaine alkaloid in the leaf. The "miracle" which happens then, according to the usual medical explanation, is nothing more or less than the known action of cocaine.

The One Comfort

The curbstone-sitter one sees in every sunny village square, dripping his jincy green residue into the filth at his feet, is bleary-eyed because cocaine dilates the pupils, his skin is pallid, and his vacant, stupid stare bespeaks a brain dulled by addiction to the drug. So say those most alarmed about coca.

Social workers, who would like to see the traffic in coca prohibited, say that coca imparts a false sense of well-being, and lulls the Indian's ambition to improve his lot. With coca, they contend, the long-oppressed Indian continues his own enslavement.

On the other hand, there are apologists who insist that the coca problem has been greatly overemphasized; that it is not the heart of the Indian problem because the chewer gets a very small amount of cocaine from the leaves. "Coca is less harmful than the civilized man's tea, coffee, tobacco, or cocktails."

Sentimentalists add, "Why deprive the miserable Indian of the one comfort in his harsh life?"

Effect Not Isolated

No study has ever been made, as the United States Economic Mission to Bolivia reported in 1942, to determine the effect on health of the coca-chewing habit. It is difficult to isolate the effects of coca from those of malnutrition, illiteracy, disease, and centuries of semi-serfdom.

"It appears clear," the Commission stated, "that this question has many ramifications. It constitutes not only a physiological problem. Moreover, the large acreage now devoted to the cultivation of coca makes it an economic problem as well."

Oblivious to the controversy over his indispensable leaf, the Andean highlander setting out on a long journey with his llama train puts coca in the woven wool bag that he uses as pockets. The leaves serve him for food and water, and to keep him warm when the cold winds sweep down from snow-capped peaks. He measures his trip not in miles or kilometers but in cocados. (A cocado is the distance he can travel on a mouthful of coca.)

Tall Tales

Tall tales of endurance on coca include one told by a Swiss naturalist who said he knew of a 62-year-old Indian who walked for five days and nights, with only two hours' sleep each night, doing 23 leagues as fast as a mule could go, solely on coca.

In the siege of La Paz, during an Indian revolt in 1771, the inhabitants of the city are said to have resisted for days in extreme cold with only coca to sustain them.

A Scotsman, climbing in the Andes in the late nineties, recorded that with coca two of his party, unaccustomed to exercise for five months, walked 16 miles without food.

After climbing all day to the point of exhaustion he, himself, tries some coca. Whereupon, he said, he lost all sense of weariness and hunger, felt mentally and physically fit enough to walk for another hour.

Substitute For Food

Nutritive or not, coca serves widely as a substitute for food. For a few centavos, which even Bolivia's wage earners (who average 31 cents a day) can afford, they can buy coca almost anywhere in the Andes.

Reformers in the Andean countries are urging their governments to take the initiative in stamping out the coca vice by taxing it more severely and limiting its production by law. But it is a Bolivian government official who has put his finger on the crux of the social aspect of coca:

"Their (the Andean miners') physiological impoverishment is aggravated by the excessive use of the coca leaf, a drug whose consumption cannot, unfortunately, be lessened as long as their work is not made more bearable and human, and an improvement made in their diet."

Summing Up

The Indian's feeling for coca may be summed up by Ciro Alegria, the Peruvian novelist:

"Coca... of the sweet pungent taste.. good for hunger, for weariness, for cold, for heat, for joy, for everything... with coca the sick get well, with coca in their hands the dead depart of this life... coca is wise and good.

Chaccar will die hard. Nor is the habit likely to diminish so long as the leaf continues to be the most lucrative crop of the foothills.

(Copyright Nana)

By Lilian Whittenhall Hughes

"Coca.... of the sweet pungent taste.... good for hunger, for weariness, for cold, for heat, for joy, for everything..... with coca the sick get well, with coca in their hands the sick depart of this life... coca is wise and good".

To the Andean highlander engaged in endless labour in the mines or treking day after day with his llama in the bitter cold, the coca leaves give food, water, warmth and makes him forget the abounding miseries. Still they call it a vice!

Law And Life

BY

"Jarvim"

PAID JURORS

Ever since the time of Dickens, nobody seems to have listened to the woes of jurors. The remonstrances of the chemist in Pickwick Papers that there was nobody to attend to his shop while he was called upon to serve on the jury, have gone unheeded all these years. We see no reason why jury service should not be paid for like any other service. It is all very well to talk of jury service as a duty of citizenship. But even our special jurors are not rich people. Many of them are business men in a small way, running a sort of one-man business like the chemist in Dickens' masterpiece. To such people enforced absence for a fortnight, while on jury service, means dislocation of business and pecuniary loss. Moreover, such people are restless during the hearing, and impatient to finish the case before them—a frame of mind least suited for service on the jury. It is but fair that they should be compensated for the loss which jury service entails. We would suggest that a uniform allowance of at least Rs. 10/- per day should be paid to all special jurors, and at least Rs. 5/- per day to all common jurors during the time they are actually serving on the jury. Public service must be voluntary. If it is to be enforced in the way jury service is enforced, it is idle to expect that we would get efficient and willing workers, unless we are prepared to compensate them for the loss of time and money.

* * * *

HEARD IN COURT

Counsel---"Under the General Clauses Act, man embraces woman."

* * * *

NEED FOR ANOTHFR SESSIONS HALL

Till very recently only one Judge used to sit in the High Court Criminal Sessions. But with the increase of crime in our city, and its expansion into Greater Bombay, two judges sit in the sessions throughout the year. Having only one proper Sessions Hall, the other Court has to be accommodated in a small make-shift room on the first floor which compares unfavourably even with the Sessions Halls one comes across in the mofussil. It is too small to accommodate the prisoners' dock, the jury-box, and the witness-box in addition to the Judge and the counsel in the case. For the public there is no room at all. Apart from the inconvenience which results, a Sessions Court housed in a room of such small dimensions fails to inspire awe and command dignity amongst the prisoners as well as the public.

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How Will The Earth End ?

By P. C. Tandon

Prophets are at large predicting the imminent dissolution of all things material and the Atom Bomb has given more than a fillip to their oracular energies. It is in a spirit of dedication to this prevailing mood that we print this speculative cum-scientific article about the end of the earth.

As we journey back in terms of time measuring years in millions we are reminded of an accident which took place more than 2000 million years ago. In that very remote past, vision of which is an astronomical feat of unusual importance, the sun was suffering acute birthpangs ultimately producing this earth along with a few other planets. The whole story has a fascination not uncommon in the realms of astronomy. If interwoven in delicate texture of fertile imagination it may favourably compete with any romance of girl-and-boy-meet-love-and-marry type.

Astronomers tell us that our universe is immense beyond comprehension in respect to time and distance both. 'Myriads of stars that adorn the firmament' are separated by hundreds of thousands of miles from each other. Normally they have no chance of coming nearer than this. It however happened nearly 3000 million years ago, as stated above that a star---a ball of fire in scientific language—approached our sun as if in fancy. It came nearer and nearer perhaps impelled by some irresistible charm.

The Sun Was Sick

At that moment the sun was and still is in a state of violent disturbance. In the words of Sir James Jeans, "whole surface of the sun is bubbling and erupting, Here and there large fountains of flame spout up hundreds and thousands of miles. Infact one such column of fire shot once to 567,000 miles. Cascades and arches of flame of crimson colour take most fantastic shapes. Here and there are seen dark yawning cavities belching out fire which on earth are called sun-spots."

Close proximity and big size of the advancing star produced immediate repercussions on already fuming and fretting sun. Huge tides were set up as they are on seas and shores of this earth due to the action of the moon. Talk of tides may create some confusion as they are associated with water in a layman's conception. On the sun there is nothing like sea which contains blue water, supplies salt and in war time permits battleships to rain hell and death. The temperature of the sun's exterior is far too high to permit any drop of water in a region of thousands of miles around it. Regarding the temperature of the centre of the sun one illustration is sufficient. If a copper piece, say of the size of a pice, is heated to that temperature every living thing thousands of miles around it will be fried to death.

Waves of molten or vaporized material constituting the sun rose higher and grew more voluminous ultimately assuming the size of big mountains, as that mysterious star closed on to the sun in contradiction to natural practice. The whole episode reminds one of those gallant knights of good old days who used to take maidens of their choice away as if by storm while those tender creatures perhaps blushed, shivered and perspired. Like tiny droplets which detach themselves from rising tides and falldown in a spray huge mass of millions of tons equal to the weight of all the planets and their satellites combined got separated from this solar rise of matter. The whole thing appeared in the shape of a cigar shaped body. Had this colossal quantity (which was a drop from tides) fallen again on the sun to rejoin it matters would have been entirely different. Our earth, the moon and other constituents of the solar system would have died before birth.

The Cigar Breaks

This cigar shaped body in course of time broke up into pieces known as planets. These planets since they had acquired a velocity and were subjected to the laws of gravitation and attractions began to revolve round and round the sun and intend to do so till infinity. Perhaps their past association with it is too strong to break. This was the creation of the solar system.

After years had rolled on in millions temperature of our earth cooled, the whole mass gradually solidified and conditions favourable to life appeared. But before or during this more changes had swept through giving birth to the moon. The moon is as much a child of this Earth as the Earth is a daughter of the sun. The great hollow on the surface of the earth called the Pacific Ocean was most probably created by the breaking away of the moon. Subsequently it was filled with water.

The fate of that bold star which had sallied forward with such vigour is not known. After its hectic dash it recovered from that momentary impulse and receded into oblivion. It is not known definitely whether gods conspired against it and had their revenge. Fortunately, there is no evidence that it met with any adverse fate. Quite likely we see it daily but whether we will ever recognise it is a great problem.

The Future?

A peep into past is delightful enough but what about the future? What Destiny holds in store is a big question. According to some a definite and ignominious end is coming whether tomorrow or a billion years hence is different. They want us to thank our stars—really one star can create havoc---every morning not because we are alive but because the great sun has not met with any mishap. On the other hand, some astronomers discourage this premature talk. Their contention is that this world is still infant. Many milestones have to be crossed before journey's end can seriously be thought of.

Gloomier school of thought says with much force that life on this earth is a mere chance. It is not at all significant that we are living. Nature's hostility to us is indeed very thinly disguised. At every step, around all corners, in the atmosphere above us and on ground underneath potential seeds of destruction are present. The thread holding our lives is so frail that a little jerk can break it. "We have somehow tumbled into this earth" said Sir Jeans. Will we be wiped off as unceremoniously as we were thrust in?

Degree Of Temperature

Broadly speaking, we are likely to face either freezing death or heat death. One more likelihood is that physical destruction of our earth or of entire solar system may become a reality. Physicists have threatened us with icy-grave. By thermodynamical considerations they predict that a time will come when the temperature of this earth will fall below the range necessary for animal or vegetable existence. When that state of finality is attained the quantity of heat will be too small to sustain like.

This conclusion can be arrived at through astronomical reasonings as well. The energy which the sun is supplying, us is at the expense of its mass. It is getting reduced by 250,000,000 tons of its weight every minute. Naturally, a day will come when this source of supply will be exhausted. Cut off thus from light and heat we will have sure passports to chilly death. Luckily, this is a very distant possibility. The sun's mass is so huge that despite this colossal loss we can say that the evening of our earthly existence is far far off.

What haunts our astronomers is the fear of unseen. They do not rely much on the good behaviour of our sun though its past conduct is above reproach. As one American scientist recently put the sun is behaving as a perfectly normal star at present. It has not given any evidence of whimsical bluster which it is theoretically capable of. However, this can be no guarantee for the future especially when other stars have been very erratic at times. The greatest danger which can be apprehended is that the sun may become a nova. A star is called nova when with startling rapidity it begins to shine thousands of times its ordinary intensity sometimes attaining 'unrivalled splendour' and then slowly fades into insignificance. Many examples of nova like behaviour are on record. If the sun were to play this trick the temperature of this earth would rise by hundreds or thousands of degree killing all life. Most probably the sun itself would be greatly reduced in size and intensity of light. If and when the sun will behave like this no one can say. This may happen tomorrow or a million years afterwards.

The Human Error

The third danger is that some other star may approach the sun as happened in past. This can upset and disintegrate the whole solar system. In that case the process which created this system will lead to its destruction as well. There are various other probabilities. The earth may dash against some star, it may draw away from the sun etc. etc.

A note of caution is necessary in this study. All conjectures and sallies into the domain of astronomy are at once fascinating and illuminating. A careful analysis of astronomer's data is very helpful in tracing the probable course of future events. But his theories of today are capable of undergoing drastic modifications a few years hence. This is the case with every science but more so with astronomy. Also to search for a physicist's precision in astronomy is rather far fetched. In the scales of an astronomer an error of a hundred thousand years is equivalent to the zero error of a physicist. In plain terminology an astronomer's estimate of time when it runs into millions of years is more approximate than accurate. If an astronomer were to say, "The world will end in two thousand billion years," we might well retort, "Why not two thousand five billion?"

For nearly a year one of Hollywood's biggest producers had been looking for a really good story, and had at last reached the point where he was ready to listen to all comers.

One day an unknown writer was ushered into his presence.

"They tell me you have a great play," said the producer, with a reassuring wave of the hand. "Go ahead and read it to me.'"

This was more than the author expected. Furthermore, he was afflicted with a severe stutter. But the chance was too good to miss, so he sat down and read the whole play, scene by scene.

When he had finished the producer yelled for his secretary.

"Sign this man at once," he cried. "He's got a new twist that's sure box office. Every character in the story stutters!"

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Our Delhi Letter

Australian Trade Delegation In Capital

NEW DELHI:

The Australian industrialists and businessmen are in New Delhi. They are being welcomed by a round of dinners, lunches and cocktail parties, arranged by officials and non-officials in their honour.

The Congress policy is to make India go 'DRY'. In Islam drinks are taboo. And yet the Congress and League members of the Interim Government, in their official capacity, have to preside over cocktail parties, arranged by their department. Syed Ali Zaheer, the Communications Member till Saturday last, had to host a cocktail party given by his Department to meet the American Air Delegation Shriyut Chakrawarti Rajagopalachari narrowly escaped hosting another cocktail party arranged by the Industries Department to meet the Australians.

Cocktails and cocktail parties are American innovation. America is a land of many races turned American in three generations by language, culture and environments. So also with cocktails. With gin as their base, they are a mixture of many drinks called ingredients, turned into cocktails by careful mixing and gentle art of shaking. The British said: "Never mix your women or wines". The American said: "We shall" and created cocktails.

An Institution

Cocktail parties have become an institution in New Delhi. They have a ritual of their own. Both men and women have to dress up for cocktails. Sometimes dancing and cocktails go together. Whiskeys are not banned but beer definitely is at cocktail parties. They are a perfect boredom to a busy man and a perfect blies to a painted doll. Invitations to cocktail parties are a peculiar proposition. A snob gets them for nothing, a gatecrasher has to steal them and a social climber has to pay for them in his self-respect. They are an official's right, a journalist's privilege and a pseudo-abstainer's mask. To a wine dealer, hope, to a serviceman, faith and to a rake, charity.

Cocktail parties provide topics for endless talk to society women, drink catchers and social climbers. "Did you see Madame Chicoo at Letmedown's cocktails? What a horrible makeup she had. She looked perfectly dreadful. And her dress, my dear. How gaudy it was". No woman is perfect in the eyes of another woman. The drink catcher generally deplores the sudden termination of cocktail parties. In his lucid intervals he volunteers; "Oh but the arrangements broke down towards the end". The social climber, on the other hand, is never tired of broadcasting that he was at such and such's cocktails, where Lady so and so confidentially told him that blue shall be the official colour next cold weather.

But let me revert to Australians. They gave a Press Conference on Sunday afternoon. It was too early for tea and too late for lunch. The Australians I am sure, must have been greatly impressed by a very wide range of subjects in which Indian journalists exhibited their interest. The leader of the Delegation, in his opening speech, had declared that they had come out to India to promote Indo-Australian trade. A businessman masquerading as journalist advised the Delegation to cut out the middlemen by organising offices of Australian manufacturers in this country. He offered to give widest publicity, if the members of the Delegation could meet local business community during its stay in Delhi The members of the Delegation readily agreed.

Various Questions

Another journalist expressed his concern at the declining manpower in Australia. The leader of the Delegation promptly corrected him by declaring that there was no shortage of manpower in Australia. There was a shortage of skilled labour only to meet which serious efforts were in progress. A third journalist was perturbed over British and American capital migrating to Australia, and asked whether on the Indian model Australian industrialists had gone into partnership with the British or American capitalists for industrialisation purposes, and if so what was the percentage of their respective shares. The leader of the Delegation asserted that Australia had sufficient capital to finance its own industries. This did not satisfy the gentleman of the Press, who referred to the paucity of technicians in Australia and felt that, for the purpose of importing technicians, Australia might have to go into partnership with the British or Americans.

Another journalist wanted to know whether there was any machinery for the settlement, of industrial disputes in Australia. Whether Australia manufactured her own motor cars, was another question. "It did not," was the reply thereupon another journalist suggested that on the model of India, they could assemble cars in Australia and brand them as "Made in Australia." A Special Correspondent endeavoured to raise discussion on the policy of nationalisation in Australia. The Leader of the Delegation did not mince words. He was opposed to nationalisation. And so the Press Conference came to an end.

The greatness of Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar as the leader of Indian Delegation to U.N.O. lay in the fact that very adroitly he avoided mentioning India in the speeches he made before the U.N.O. Assembly The gentlemen of the Press in New Delhi equally adroitly discussed everything but the advancement of Indo-Australian trade. At other places Press Conferences are held to gain information or elucidate points. In New Delhi Press conferences are used to give information, to parade ones knowledge and to raise discussions on political or economic subjects. They are also used to gain tactical advantage over one's competitors.

Correspondents In Delhi

New Delhi has over one hundred and fifty Press Correspondents, accredited to the Government of India. It is a most representative body of journalists, there being British, Americans, Russians French, Chinese and Indians included amongst it. Not only the big national Dailies of India, America and Great Britain are represented by their Special Correspondents Staff Correspondents and Special Representatives, but there are vernacular monthlies represented by their Editors themselves. The absence of quarterlies and yearlies from the list of representatives is greatly regretted, at any rate by the Bureau of Press Information.

To be accredited to the Government, it is not at all necessary to know the theory or practice of journalism. Businessmen are parading as journalists to-day and professors and doctors did it yesterday. What one needs is not knowledge and practice of journalism, but a letter from an obliging editor, requesting the Principal Information Officer of the Government of India to do the needful. One need not file a single story to his paper. One need not write a single line to his paper. These are unnecessary adjuncts. What is, however necessary is to attend Press Conferences, Garden Parties, lunches and Cocktail parties. In the olden days, a Special Correspondent working at the Headquarters of the Government of India enjoyed the rank of a joint editor. Things have greatly changed since then. It will be a sheer waste of time for a joint editor to come to New Delhi, when his city reporter could do the job.

There are men who are prepared to work as Special Correspondents for being called Special Correspondents. They do not like to be degraded by getting paid for this honour. Newspapers, likewise, would like to have a Special Correspondent for emotional comfort. The whole thing has been raised to a higher plane Money debases human relations and money in such cases is eliminated There are slightly difficult cases outside New Delhi, where Special Correspondents demand a complimentary copy of a newspaper as their remuneration. In New Delhi, the Press Room of the Government of India gets almost every newspaper in this country and the need for a complimentary copy is obliterated. The highest stage of Nirvana is reached.

Accreditation Controversy

This brings me to the recent controversy over accreditation of correspondents with the Government of India.

Accreditation Of Press Correspondents With The Government Of India Creates Controversy

From Our Own Correspondent

As I have stated earlier, it was regarded a high honour and a great privilege for a journalist to work at the Headquarters of the Government of India. Till 1933 only three Indian and one British Newspaper could afford to maintain a whole-time correspondent at New Delhi/Simla. The business of accreditation was a very difficult one and often took months. The Government of India, then examined each application, not only to see that the applicant and his paper had the requisite status, but also as to whether the applicant was capable of keeping confidences. Subsequently and long before Lord Linlithgow thought of it, the Bureau of Press Information got into an expansionist mood. It needed a case for expansion. The case was provided by liberalising the rules for accreditation. In fact, the Bureau managed to do away with all rules.

"I lipsed in numbers and the numbers came", said Goldsmith. The Bureau abolished the accreditation rules and journalists came for accreditation, topling over each other. It was like lifting of flood gates. The Bureau was able to have its great expansion. The officials, however were still unused to the new type of journalists, who had flooded New Delhi. One of them, according to my information, complained that the Press Conferences were sometimes used to further non-journalists claims. The Bureau, thereupon, started a make-belief regulation of journalists.

It approached the Press Association of New Delhi/Simla to assume the entire responsibility for accredition. The Association declined the honour with thanks. Thereafter, the Association, at Government's request, assisted in drafting certain rules, the net result of which was that certain journalists were debarred from attending Press Conferences. The aggrieved journalists approached the members of the Central Legislature, who promptly ventilated their grievances on the floor of the Central Assembly. They reached the controversy to the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference. The Big Three of the Newspaper World were led to believe that it was the Association, which had formulated the rules and the classification of journalists into categories was an affront to Editors. And as all rules are subject to decay and when Editors order, the Government must obey, the Rules had to go.

Editors' Duty

A fresh set of rules were drafted by the Bureau itself, the effect of which would have been to make the Government ultimately responsible for accreditation. An Accreditation Committee was to be set up with the Principal Information Officer as its chairman. At Government's instance, the rules were discussed by the Press Association, which made certain amendments, including the exclusion of the P.I.O. from the membership of the Accreditation Committee. And while the draft rules were still subject of discussion between the Government and the Association, the P.I.O. took the draft rules to the Standing Committee of the Editors' Conference.

The Editors would not send for their own representatives to ascertain the true facts of the case. They saw in the rules, another attempt by the Association to belittle their authority. They practically agreed to what the Government wanted to do, but the Press Association would not let it go. The only modification they made in the rules was to eliminate all references to the Press Association. I may add here that the Association has never attempted to deprive the editors of their sole authority to nominate their representatives. Every editor has that right and the Association has never questioned that right. The acrimonious controversy related to how the editors exercised that right. It is not the Editors, but their employees who have to work at the Headquarters of the Government of India. It is they who know to their cost how on certain occasions they are not taken into confidence, because some editors had appointed non-journalists to represent them at New Delhi.

In this controversy, the Editors' Conference has done its worst to the Press Association. It is up to that Conference now to see that Editors of Newspapers also exercise their right properly and do not nominate their representatives to oblige their proprietors or friends. Reports of the proceedings of the Accreditation Committee, which held its meeting here last week to revise the Accreditation List however do not give much encouragement. So the rot, which has set in must continue and sink deeper. Meanwhile, a Foreign newspaper correspondents association has been established here. It is gaining strength. It has not been repudiated by the Editors of Foreign Newspapers.

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Molotov Replies To U.S. Query On Stalin's Speech

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP.A.): M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister told the "Associated Press of America" last night that the opinion expressed by some Americans that disagreements existed between his address to the United Nations and Generalissimo Stalin's statement on October 28 does not correspond to facts.

"It is not difficult to see this after a careful study of the texts in question," M. Molotov declared.

The "Associated Press of America" submitted to M. Molotov on Thursday a list of six questions, noting thoughts reflected in Amrican opinion.

In an answer, written in Russian and initialled M. Molotov stated, "Regarding the questions which you submitted, they touch those subjects which at the present time are being discussed by the General Assembly and its committees, where I myself, and other Soviet representatives, will have an opportunity to speak about them.

"This permits me to consider myself free from the necessity to give special answers to these questions at present.

"Your remark that there is no complete agreement between the answers of the head of the Soviet Government, J. V. Stalin, on October 28 and my speech at th eGeneral Assembly on October 29 does not correspond to facts. It is not difficult to see this after a careful study of the texts in question."

Question six stated, in general it has appeared to Americans that Premier Stalin's replies were calculated to inspire confidence in the aims of the Soviet Union, to raise hopes of permanent peace, to allay fears and cause the war of nerves to subside, to many, on the other hand, your own speech has seemed harsh, uncompromising and something less than generous in judging the motives and aims of Russia's wartime comrades in arms. Some Americans have felt that Premier Stalin was creating an atmosphere of confidence, in which Molotov, the tough shrewd negotiator could work more effectively and that there were intentional differences between the two statements calculated to increase confusion and disunity among the nations. Can you point out the fallacies in such reasoning?

'Down With Anglo-American Imperialism'

Iraquis Threaten Holy War To Save Palestine

BAGHDAD, Nov. 2 (A.P.A.): The Iraqi Foreign Ministry addressed notes the British Embassy and the American legation yesterday. on the occasion of the Balfour Declaration anniversary, saying in part:

"The Iraqi Government considers the Palestine problem part of our greater national problems, and Palestine's trial is our trial.

"The Government cannot but express deep pain at what has befallen Palestine Arabs as a result of the Balfour Declaration, which denied them the simplest political and civil rights.

"The Government now stresses frankly that it cannot remain with folded arms: and requests definitely that this be the last anniversary for all Arabs and Moslems, to end the agony by agreeing to a solution which guarantees the rights of justice for the legal owners of Palestine".

Deploring President Truman's reply to King Ibn Saud, which was described as "openly setting American policy hostile to the Arabs", the Iraqi independence party started a series of public meetings on Palestine. Speakers vehemently assailed British imperialism as the cause of the disunity, poverty and lack of freedom of the Arab people. Crowds shouted the slogans "down with Anglo-American Imperialism", and "forward to a holy war to save Palestine". Calls were made for the evacuation of the British from all Arab countries. Speakers urged the Arab people to start an armed struggle now as the only way.

American Scientists Score Victory Over Astronomy's Ancient Jinx

WASHINGTON, (AP.S.). American scientists using radar may have gained a victory over astronomy's ancient jinx—fog and clouds hiding rare spectacles in Heavens.

The National Bureau of Standards said its observers believe they are "seeing" meteors from the Fiacobini-Zinner comet through a heavy cloud layer 15,000 feet thick.

If this is true and the radar echoes they detect are from the comet's tail particles, it is the first reported case of "seeing" such a phenomenon by radar, the device used during the war to detect approaching enemy craft.

Ross Bateman, in charge of the Bureau of Standards Station, and Victor C. Pineo, in charge of the meteor project, installed special equipment through co-operation of the U. S. Navy and the Federal communications commission to attempt the radar contact of G-Z. They said radar appeared to have contacted some object from 60 to 200 miles away from earth.

"It probably was just within earth's atmosphere and we probably did not see meteors themselves, but their effect as they struck the earth's atmosphere," Bateman said. "In other words we saw their glow."

Radar sends out a beam at the speed of light, 186,000 miles a second, which rebounds and its echo is recorded as a tiny glow of light on the radar scope.

The U. S. Army announced last January it made contact with the moon, 240,000 miles away. This proved radar could penetrate the ionosphere. The space above the stratosphere, from 38 to 250 miles above the earth. The ionosphere is electrically charged.

Arab Front To Combat Zionism

Demonstrations Against Balfour Declaration

BEIRUT, Nov. 2 (APA): Heavy guards were placed to-day around tne British and American Legations here, shortly before a huge demonstration against the Balfour Declaration and Zionism.

Speakers urged unity of all Arab countries and a united front against Zionism.

The police have reported no incidents so far.

The Lebanese press attacked Zionism and published the Balfour Declaration prominently along with a statement by President Bechara El Khoury saying "Zionism is not the enemy only of Palestine, it is the enemy of tne Lebanese and Arab countries and of the whole of humanity."

IN CAIRO

CAIRO, Nov. 2 (APA): The 29th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration passed quietly here to-day. The city was declared out of bounds for British leave troops, and Egyptian mounted police with helmets and clubs patrolled the streets.

Calls for a general one-hour strike were not observed except by a few shops in the bazaar district which closed.

IN BAGHDAD

BAGHDAD, Nov. 2 (APA): Calls for a general strike until 16.00 hours this afternoon, in protest against tne Balfour Declaration, went out from the National Democratic, National Unity and People's Parties, following a mass meeting at which Arabs were urged to start a "holy struggle" for Palestine.

Speakers attacked tne Declaration, declaring that it was the first chapter in "imperialistic domination" over the Middle East, and that the "policies followed by Attlee and Truman" constituted the final chapter.

IN DAMASCUS

DAMASCUS, Nov. 2 (APA): A one-hour symbolic strike here to-day, in protest against the Balfour Declaration on Palestine, stopped all transport, shut all shops and stopped all other activities.

It was the 29th anniversary of the Declaration.

No demonstrations took place and the police reported no disorders.

"DISPERSE OR WE FIRE"

Jewish Mob Protests Against Deportation Of Refugees

HAIFA, Nov. 2 (A.P.A.): A Jewish mob of some 2,000 persons organised a march in Haifa to-day, protesting against an expected deportation of the "St. Demetrius" refugees, and soldiers threw up barricades and erected banners, which said in Hebrew and English: "Disperse or We Fire."

The demonstrators carried flags and banners and were singing as they marched toward the port area, but later they dispersed without trouble.

Meanwhile, the white-painted refugee ship drew abreast of Haifa harbour, listing so badly, that the red paint below the water line was visible.

The port area had been under rigid curfew since dawn, and even customs health, immigration and other Government officials were prohibited from entering their offices.

The British troopship "Ocean Vigour", which previously was ustd to deport refugees to Cyprus, was reported lying outside the harbour, equipped with barbed wire cages on the deck.

Later, it was learned that, despite defiant screams and intermittent violence, 1,200 Jewish refugees were transferred from the almost foundering immigrant ship St. Demetrius to two British deportation ships for shipment to Cyprus.

BR. SOLDIER INJURED NEAR JEWISH TOWN

JERUSALEM, Nov. 2, (Reuter): A British soldier was injured when a Military vehicle was blown up tonight near Tepahtika, a Jewish town North of Tel Aviv. A bomb explosion also occurred to-day in Haifa but caused no casualties.

Goa Congress President Arrested

BELGAUM, Nov. 2 (API): Twenty-one members of a second batch of Satyagrahis who offered Satyagrana on October 28 and 29 in Portuguese India, have been arrested according to the propaganda department of tne National Congress of Goa. The batch included Mr. George Vaz, President of the National Congress of Goa.

The arrests were made at Kefe, Panjim, Agashi, Bicholim, Sawardam, and Durbhat.

ONE MONTH EXTRA FOR WEARING KHADI CAP IN COURT

It is also stated that another three persons were sentenced to four months' imprisonment for breach of the ban on speeches. One of them, who did not remove his Khaddar cap in the Court was sentenced to an additional one month's imprisonment.

Goa Christian Satyagrahi Sentenced

BOMBAY, Nov. 2 (A.P.I.): Mr. Frank Andrades who offered Satyagraha on October 28 at Mapuca (Goa) has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment, according to a statement issued by the Goa Congress Committee.

Mandal In Delhi: Ambedkar's Greetings

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2 (API): Mr. J. N. Mandal, Law Member, Government of India, arrived today and was given a warm reception at the railway station.

Among messages received by him is one from Dr. Ambedkar which says: "You have my full support."

WAVELL TO MEET BIHAR PREMIER

The "Associated Press of India" learns that the Viceroy, on his return trip to Delhi, intends to have a brief meeting with the Premier of Bihar, the Chief Secretary to the Bihar Government and the Inspector-General of Police, Bihar, at Patna.

24 Killed In Plane Crash Near Limoges

PARIS, Nov. 2 (UPA): It was confirmed today that all persons aboard the passenger plane which crashed in a blinding fog and snowstorm near Limoges while "en route" from Paris to Morocco, were killed, including 18 passengers and six crew members.

BODIES RECOVERED

'Reuter' adds:—

Twenty-four bodies have already been recovered from the wreckage of the French passenger plane.

It is said that there may be still one more body to be recovered.

Names of the victims issued to-day were all French. A search of tne wreckage began by torchlight before dawn and many of the bodies were found to have been thrown over a wide area.

INTENSE ICING

Shortly before the plane crashed, air port officials near Limoges received a request from its radio operator for weather conditions. The airport signalled back, that icing was intense. No more messages were received from the plane.

In the wreckage of the radio cabin was found a pencilled note reading "intense icing at 1,000 or 1,200 metres." The underneath was scribbled "worsening."

The bodies included those of two children of the same family.

I.C.I. EMPLOYEE ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Lawrence Carvalho, an employee of the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. was arrested by the City Police, this afternoon, for, it is alleged assaulting another employee named Lalli at Marine Lines.

It appears that the victim was pointed out to the accused as a black-leg, whereupon the latter set upon him and be laboured him.

The I. C. I., staff has been on strike for over a fortnight now.

Passenger Holds Up Bus For Two Hours

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A 'B' Route bus, proceeding to Cumballa Hill, was detained for nearly two hours today by an obstinate passenger who boarded it in excess of the specified number, at Hornby Road.

C. H. Khan, the passenger who was told to get down by the Conductor of the bus, is said to have persistently refused to do so and held up the bus till the driver drove it to the Esplanade Police Station where a complaint was lodged by the Conductor.

Another Bus Detained

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Another H Route bus which was proceeding to Malabar Hill was also detained for nearly an hour as a Naval Petty Officer who was travelling in it lost his purse containing his identity card and his full salary, this afternoon. The bus was taken to the Esplanade Police Station, where the passengers were searched. It is said that a pickpocket must have stolen the wallet.

More Maize For Mysore & Bombay

MADRAS, Nov. 1, (API): The S. S. "Brighton," the 102nd grain ship allotted by the Government of India to the southern food region in 1946, arrived at Marmagoa harbour on Oct. 30. The ship carries 9,030 tons maize — 8,030 tons for the Mysore State and 1,000 tons for the Bombay Province.

KASHMIR DEPUTATION MEETS JINNAH

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2, (API): A deputation of the Kashmir Muslim Conference consisting of Chaudhir Hamidullah Khan, Khwaja Sanaullah Syed Nazir Hoosain Sahab and Mr. Rahim Dad Khan met Mr. M. A. Jinnah today for one and a half hours. The deputation acquainted Mr. Jinnah with the latest political situation in Kashmir.

The deputationists are leaving tomorrow for Kashmir.

EAST BENGAL DAY IN CALCUTTA

VICEROY BACK FROM AERIAL TRIP

Confers With Jawahar, Liaquat, Sardar And Nishtar

90 MINUTES' TALKS AT SODEPUR ASHRAM

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2, (A.P.I.): His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, accompanied by the Governor of Bengal, Sir Frederick Burrows, returned to Calcutta this evening from his East Bengal tour.

Following H.E. the Viceroy's return, the four members of the Interim Government, Pandit Nehru, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Patel and Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar met His Excellency at Government House at 7 this evening. The meeting lasted about twenty minutes.

JAWAHAR & SARDAR WITH MAHATMA

Earlier, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel had a ninety minutes meeting with Mahatma Gandhi at Sodepore Ashram when it is believed that all aspects of the communal situation in the country were discussed.

Meanwhile, the Chief Minister of Bengal, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, some prominent Bengal Ministers and League workers met Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Mr. Nishtar at their residence.

Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel were with Gandhiji till about 5 p.m. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy and Mr. G. D. Birla were among others who saw Gandhiji this afternoon.

LEAGUERS MEET LIAQUAT

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar met prominent Muslim League leaders and workers at R. M. A. Ispahani's residence, where they are staying. Mr. H S. Suhrawardy, the Chief Minister, Khawaja Nazimuddin and Messrs. Shamsuddin Ahmed and Moazemuddin Hossain, Bengal Ministers for Commerce and Education respectively, were among those who had talks with the two members of the Interim Government.

Later Pandit Nehru and the three other members attended a party given by Mr. D. P. Khaitan at the Calcutta Club.

VICEROY OVER EAST BENGAL

Flying at tree-top level, Lord Wavell today saw sporadic evidence of the disturbances in the Noakhali and Tippera districts of Eastern Bengal. Sir Frederick Burrows, Governor of Bengal, who had previously flown over the area, sat at the window surrounded by officials who pointed out the affected localities. Sir Frederick's Secretary, Mr. Tyson, unrolled a map in the cockpit giving Lord Wavell an explanatory account as the plane banked, to the obvious interest of groups in the towns and villages below.

Leaving Dum Dum at 10 a.m. in bright sunshine, Lord Wavell's Dakota headed for Chandpur at the junction of the mighty Brahmaputra and Ganges, as the flat swampy marshlands dotted with isolated villages amid vast emerald green ricelands gave place to heavily wooded areas flanking the Brahaputra. The area presented strange contrasts, the streets of some towns appearing busier than parts of Calcutta today while others seemed strangely silent and deserted. An occasional steamboat or sailing craft broke the monotony of the river expanse. At Charhain the plane circled twice over a burnt out bazar—a grim spectre amid scorched palms. A few miles further wisps of smoke ascended seemingly from the charred debris of huts. Closer investigation identified domestic cooking. Wreckage sights were rare and needed careful piloting to seek and find. Lord Wavell spent the entire period of an hour seated beside the pilot whence the clearest view was obtainable. The route followed Charhain and Faridganj and then along the Dakatia river to Raipur and Lakshamipur. Turning east Begumganj and Laksam came in view. The big railway junction appeared quiet. Back again to the south of Dakatia across Hajiganj and Faridganj, to Chandpur and Teigaon (Dacca), when the Viceregal and gubernatorial party alighted.

INTERVIEWS

Lord Wavell and the Governor lunched at the Commissioner's house where the Viceroy granted interviews to Mr. F. O. Bell, District Magistrate, Mr. E. Hoddson, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Dacca, Lt.-Col. T. I. Bowers, Commandant, Eastern Frontier Rifles Mr. E. H. LeBrocq, Superintendent of Police, Mr. Zakir Hussain, Additional Superintendent of Police, and Mr. E. W. Holland, Commissioner.

At 3-15 p.m. six non-official Hindus waited on the Viceroy. The delegation consisted of Rai Bahadur K. N. Mitra, Assistant Public Prosecutor, Rai Bahadur S. K. Das, Member, Council of State, Mr. B. N. Das Gupta, Municipal Chairman, Dacca, Mr. P. K. Ghosh, Government Pleader, Mr. Srish Chatterji, Secretary, District Congress Committee, and Mr. G. C. Das, Pleader and Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Later on Muslim non-officials were given an opportunity of stating their cases also. The delegationists were Khwaja Nasrullah, Parliamentary Secretary, Maulvi Kafiluddin Chaudhuri, Pleader, Mr. Ataur Rahman, Pleader and Muslim Leaguer, Mr. Kamaruddin Ahmed, City Organiser of the Muslim League, and Mr. Hakim Habibur Rahman, Municipal Commissioner, Dacca.

Dacca was quiet to-day. The officials state that the total casualties in Dacca city and district since August 20 are 146.

FOOD FOR AFFECTED AREAS

Over a million pounds of food (atta, dal, rice) and medical supplies have been delivered by 229-Group Dakotas in airborne supply landings to Tezgaon (Dacca), Comilla, Fenny, Agartala and Sandwip Island from October 10 to 31. In 193 sorties of these, 174,000 pounds of rice were dropped at Sandwip. Additionally, 16,000 pounds of gunny bags were delivered to Chittagong in preparation for the free dropping of rice. These Dakotas have taken Governor Burrows on an aerial survey and yet another trip conveyed journalists and the cameramen over the affected areas.

It has already been announced that the Government of India have been able to secure a new passenger ship, the "Shirala" for transporting Haj pilgrims. This has been found possible owing mainly to the co-operation and assistance of the British India Steam Navigation Company to whom the ship belongs.

Premier's Daughter To Accompany Mahatma

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2 (U.P.I.): Mrs. Akhtar Suleman, daughter of the Bengal Premier, Mr. H S. Suhrawardy, who already met Gandhiji, is likely to accompany the latter on his tour of East Bengal districts.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

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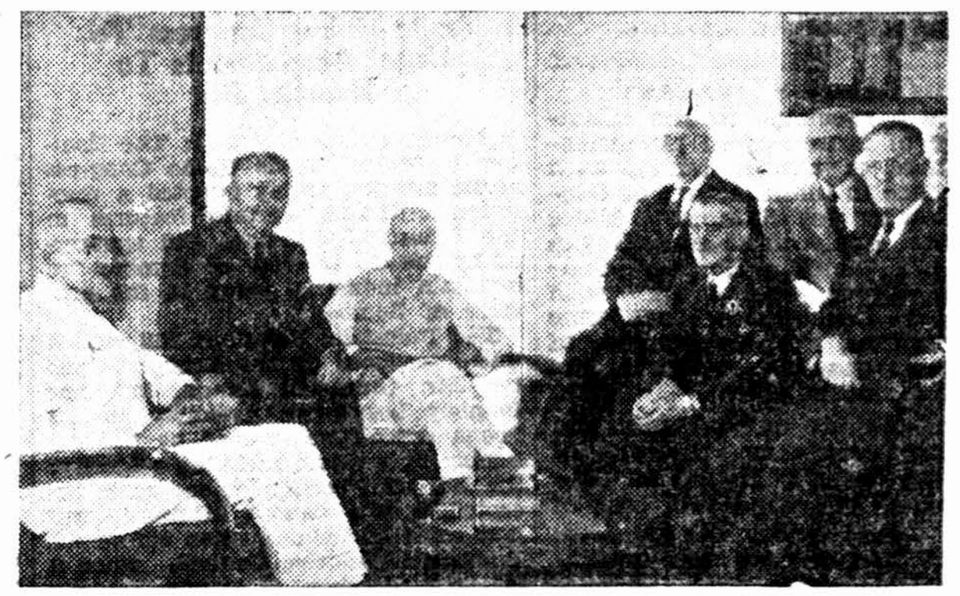

Pandit Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government, photographed with the Australian Industrialists' Delegation in Delhi. Mr. B. Meecham, Leader of the Delegation, is to the right of Pandit Nehru.

Dismiss All Thought Of Revenge

Mahatma's Call At Prayer Meeting: Noakhali Tour Postponed Till Wednesday

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2 (API): At the end of the prayer meeting to-day, Gandhiji had to tell the audience that he was not leaving for Noakhali next day. They should know that he was trying to do some work in the metropomis.

The arrival of the four Cabinet Ministers might help forward to the peace movement.

His advice to them in the first place was to cease to look to the Viceroy or the Governor for protection or the aid of the military and the police. The Viceroy's powers vested in the Cabinet, the Governor's in the Bengal Ministers. If they wanted lasting peace, it must come from the people first.

He had been proclaiming from the housetops that no one could protect them except their own stout heart. No one could ever dishonour the brave. Lastly he wanted to warn them against the desire for retaliation. It was a vicious circle. If they wanted retaliation, they could not have independence.

"Supposing someone kill me, you will gain nothing by killing someone else in retaliation. And if you only think over it, who can kill Gandhi except Gandhi himself? No one can destroy the soul. So let us dismiss all thought of revenge from our hearts. If we see this clearly, we would have taken a big stride towards independence."

He had placed before them the truth as he saw it. If they followed his advice it would be well with them and with India.

Jawahar And Party Arrive In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and three of his colleagues in the Interim Government—Sardar V. Patel, Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan and Mr. Abdul Rab Nishtar—arrived in Calcutta by air at 14-30 hours Bengal Time.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad also arrived by the same plane.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed Minister of Commerce, Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. M. A. Ispahani, Dr. Birla, Mr. Adwait Dutt, Personal Secretary of Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President of the B.P.C.C. who is away in Chandpur and others were present at the aerodrome.

JAWAHAR ON EAST BENGAL ATROCITIES

Interviewed at the aerodrome on his arrival, Pt. Nehru said: "I have never been so silent for so long when I felt so strongly as I have been during the last few weeks. If anybody had mistaken my silence, they do not know me. What has happened in other parts of India and the more so in East Bengal has been so ghastly that it is sufficient even to shake up the dead. I am not dead. I am very much alive".

Maulana Azad drove to Sodepur Ashram, arriving there shortly before 3 p.m. Immediately on arrival, he was taken to Mahatma Gandhi's room.

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee of the I.N.A. saw Mahatma Gandhi early this afternoon.

After a few minutes with pressmen, the members left the aerodrome with their hosts. During their short stay in Calcutta Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is staying with Dr. B. C. Roy, Sardar Patel with Mr. Birla, and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar with Mr. M. A. Ispahani.

Asked when they would be leaving Calcutta, Pandit Nehru said that they would probably leave for Patna tomorrow.

"En route" to Caloutta the four members of the Interim Government made a brief halt at Patna. They met Congress and Muslim League workers at the aerodrome.

After a short rest at the residence of his host, Dr. B. C. Roy, where he had a late lunch, Pandit Nehru motored to Sodepore Ashram to meet Mahatma Gandhi. He was accompanied by Dr. Roy.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel also arrived at the Ashram.

Maulana Azad left the Ashram after a fifteen minutes talk with Mahatma Gandhi earlier.

BATTLE FOR BREAD IN COLOMBO

COLOMBO, Nov. 2, (APA): Clashes were reported today from many parts of Colombo due to the critical shortage of bread.

The police reported one incident in which a gang of armed men entered bakery in Colombo suburbs and demanded bread at the point of revolver.

A fight broke out between the gang and the baker's employees and four men were critically injured.

Other cases were reported of bread delivery-men being way-laid and the bread from their vans stolen.

Flour shortage is so acute that householders ration has been stopped and supplies to bakeries curtailed sharply.

No additional flour imports are expected until the middle of December.

Stop Press

LEAGUER WITHDRAWS

KARACHI, Nov. 2, (A.P.I.): Mr. Ghulam Rasul Bhurgri, one of the official League candidates for the Assembly elections from the Mirpurkhas constituency, has withdrawn from the contest in favour of his brother, Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Bhurgri who is anti-League and belongs to Mr. G. M. Sved's Group. Mr. Ghulam Rasul had recently joined the Muslim League and was given the League ticket to fight his brother.

BURMESE COMMUNIST ARRESTED

RANGOON, Nov 2, (API): While Major-Gen. Aung San's Anti-Fascist League discussed a motion for the expulsion of the Communist Party, it was announced here yesterday that Thakin Soe a prominent Communist and leader of "Red Flag Cultivators Union" had been arrested by the police under the Defence of Burma Rules.

Communist Party leaders held a general meeting last night and condemned the present Government for having arrested Thakin Soe.

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Wanted by a Punjab Agriculturist loan of Rs. 6 Lakhs against landed property. Write stating terms to Box No. 3707, "Bombay Chronicle."

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For Sale landed property in Delhi Province. Price Rs. 5 lakhs or near offer. Write to Box No. 3707 "Bombay Chronicle"

MISCELLANEOUS

Wanted on long lease basements for Safe Deposit vaults in Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Calcutta, Bombay. Willing to buy furniture or pay for goodwill or finance their construction. Apply Gulati & Co. Ltd., 7, Ferozepore Road, Lahore. (3765)

WORKING-CLASS RIGHTS

Trade Union Congress To Urge Amendments To Bombay Bill

BOMBAY, Nov. 1 (API): The Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress at its meeting to-day adopted a resolution criticising certain features in the Industrial Relations Bill sponsored by the Government of Bombay "to maintain industrial peace in the province of Bombay."

The Industrial Relations Bill, which was introduced by the Labour Minister, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly at its Poona session was passed by the Assembly by an overwhelming majority. the Bill with certain amendments accepted by the Labour Minister, will now come up for discussion before the Bombay Legislative Council, when it meets in Bombay.

The Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress particularly took objection to the introduction of the principle of compulsory arbitration and declaring strikes illegal in the Industrial Relations Bill, which the B. P. T. U. C. asserts, "is detrimental to the interests of the workingclass." The B. P. T. U. C. also declares that the Bill, if passed into an Act would "hamper the growth of free and genuine Trade Union movement by restricting the recognition of Trade Unions by the Government of Bombay only to those Unions, who agree to give up the right to strike."

The Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress urges upon the Government of Bombay to introduce only such legislation which would aim at bringing about an all-round improvement in the living conditions of the labouring class, including grant of decent living wages providing proper houses and introduction of social security measures for the labourers, which, says the Trade Union Congress "alone would establish industrial peace in the province and the country."

The B. P. T. U. C. appointed a Deputation consisting of Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, President of the B. P. T. U. C., Mr. S. A. Dange, M.L.A., (Bombay), Mr. Dinkar Desai, General Secretary of the B.P.T.U.C., K. P. Bhogle, President of the Bombay Textile Workers Union and Mr. Ashok Mehta to see the Labour Minister to the Government of Bombay and to urge upon him to accept certain suggestions made by the Trade Union leaders in the Industrial Relations Bill. Otherwise the resolution declares, the Bill if passed into an Act "will not be acceptable to the Trade Union Movement."

2nd WEEK

When
LAILA
Runs After
MAJNU
and that too
on WHEELS

Mankind gets
Tons of Mirth
DURGA PICTURES

DUR CHALEN

NASEEM (Jr.)
Damayanti, Sahani
AGHA, DAVID
& K. C. DEY

Director:
PHANI MAZUMDAR

IMPERIAL
Daily: 1-30 & 4 p. m.

A KIRTI P. LTD. Release

BE APOSTLES OF GOODWILL

Bombay Governor's Advice To Ex-Servicemen And A Word To Press

BOMBAY, Nov. 2, (A.P.I.): Sir Andrew Clow, Governor of Bombay, speaking at a meeting of ex-Servicemen at Alibag, Kolaba District, today, referred to the part they could play as apostles of good-will and as leaders of the people among whom they lived.

"In peace time the nations want men who will secure unity by putting before them high ideals and big tasks in which all men of goodwill can co-operate rather than by instilling into them fears and enmities and antagonisms". His Excellency said:

His Excellency was alluding to the communal disputes which have occurred in so many places in India. He said they have brought a dark shadow on the minds of men of good-will."

His Excellency said, he knew well that there were a great many friendly acts done by people of all communities. Unfortunately, acts of violence and hatred tended to receive more than ample publicity, while acts of kindness and co-operation were seldom regarded as of sufficient interest to appear in the press.

"What a wonderful thing it would be." His Excellency suggested, "if our newspapers would agree, for one day in each week to give news of nothing but good deeds, and to say nothing but good of those parties and people they most dislike. But although that is not likely to happen, deeds of generosity and sympathy have their effect and shine like candles in a dark night".

"If men can forget the rancour of the past and seek in friendship looks, you will have before you a the reconciliation of opposing outvista of possibilities which far exceeds the dreams of the generations that have gone. Those who, like so many of you, ex-Servicemen, have taken part in the war and have brought back experience of great deeds in distant lands, are particularly qualified to act as apostles of goodwill and as leaders of those among whom you live. You have striven to protect your country and your district from death and devastation: strive now to make your district and your country places where it is really good to be alive".

10th WEEK
RANJIT'S

MOORTI

KHURSHID, MOTILAL
Director: C. A. DOSHI

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily one show 3-30
Sun. Holiday Matinee 1 p.m.

From SATURDAY NEXT
comes a
Sweet Tale of Love

ANGOORI

KAUSHALYA
ULAS, SUNETRA

From Sat. Next

MAJESTIC

A DIAMOND P. Ltd., Release

LATEST BOOKS

1. Problem of Democracy in India-Varma 7-8-0
2. Lights of Bhagawat Gita-Khanna 2-4-0
3. Story of the Wavel Plan 1-8-0
4. History of the Speaker in the House of Commons-Mathur 1-0-0
5. Hour of Decision 1-0-0
6. India's War Economy—Misra 1-8-0
7. Stabilization of Agricultural prices in India—Malhotra 2-8-0
8. Tales of Love & Adventure 3-0-0
9. Origin of Raga (on music) 4-0-0

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Shud 9, 2003.
Muslim: Zilhej 8, 1365.
Parsi: Khordad 1, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-40 a.m. Sunset 6-5 p.m.
High tide: 06-30, 18-36.
Lowtide: —, 13-52.

To-day's Engagements

KHADI AND GRAMODYOG SAMITI (B. P. C. C.): Meeting of the proprietors of all Uncertified Khadi Shops in Bombay, at 10 a.m., today, at Congress House.

SRI KRISHNA GANA SABHA: Performance fixed for today is postponed owing to the illness of the artist.

AIR (BOMBAY): At 8-45 a.m., today, instead of Babubai Shah's music, a book review in Gujerati by G. C. Jhala, will be broadcast.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: No meeting tomorrow. Next meeting, at 2-30 p.m. (B. T.), on Thursday.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Fifth anniversary at 5-30 p.m., on Tuesday, at "Wassoodev Bhuvan", 2, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi. Shrimati Sophia Wadia will preside.

KAMATHIPURA RAHIWASHI SANGH: First Aid Classes on Saturdays and Sundays between 5 and 7 p.m. and 3 and 5 p.m. (S. T.), respectively at Khandray's Hall.

KARNATAKA VIDYARTHI SAMITHI: A special general body meeting of the above Samithi will be held today (Sunday), at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at its premises at Bora Bazar.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONGRESS: The following, are the newly-elected office-bearers of the Bombay Students' Congress for the ensuing year:—Joint Secretaries: Com. B. B. Gaitonde, Com. Suresh Mehta and Com Sevanti Shah, Treasurer; Com. Suryakant Dalal, Office-Secretary: Com. Arun Zaveri.

BOMBAY STEEL TRADERS' ASSOCIATION: Complete hartal involving stoppage of all business was observed on Saturday, by the Iron market of Bombay in conformity with the decision of the Conference of All-India Iron Merchants as a mark of protest against the reimposition of Control in a very undesirable form.

FORECAST TILL MONDAY MORNING:—Light to moderate thunder-rain will occur locally in Telungana, the Central Hyderabad the Hyderabad Karnatak, the Bombay Karnatak and the south Konkanpatti. Weather will be generally dry elsewhere.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS:—Rainfall is expected to increase and extend into the Konkanpatti.

POPPY DAY FUND

The Bombay Provincial Sailors' Soldiers' and Airmen's Board appeals for funds from the public for the Poppy Day Appeal Fund, 1946.

The collections, it is stated, will be divided equally between the Indian Soldiers' Board and the Ex-Services' Association.

All contributions should be addressed to the Honorary Treasurer, Poppy Day Appeal Fund-1946, Imperial Bank of India, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TWO JAILED FOR LOOTING SHOP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The biggest sentence since Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, took up hearing riot cases was awarded this evening when Jaffar Khan Walajsky and Mohamad Ali Shah Ali, two dock workers of Bombay, were ordered to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

The charge against them was that they participated in the looting of a shop in Memonwada in September. It was stated that the accused broke open the shop and decamped with property —woollen clothes watches cycles, cameras, pens and gold ornaments—worth about Rs. 35,000.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Nov. 3.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)— 7-30 a.m. Song of Week (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Pannalal Ghosh (Bansari) 8-45 Babubhai Shah 9-0 Prem Sharma (Thumri) 9-20 Amanat Ali Khan 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Sual Jawab 11-45 Amritlal Navsariwala 12-0 Laxmibai Jadhav.

12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Panditrao Nagarkar 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 Prem Sharma 4-35 Babubhai Shah (G) 4-50 Pannalal Ghosh (Bansari) 5-15 Gammat Jammat (M) 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Sindhi Aur Punjabi Geet 6-30 Amanat Ali Khan 7-0 Prem Sharma (Thumri) 7-15 Pannalal Ghosh (Bansari) 7-30 Laxmibai Jadhav 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Importance of being Earnest" (Play by Oscar Wilde) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra (Compositions of D'Amel) 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

NO WASHING OF EMPIRE LINEN AT U.N.O.

BRITAIN APPEASED CANADA IN SILENCING SMUTS

Durban Labourite Afraid Of 'Indian Majority' In S. African Parliament

FLUSHING MEADOWS, New York, Nov. 2 (U.P.A.): Some diplomatic sources today opined that the British delegation in persuading South African Premier Jan Smuts temporarily to withdraw his prepared speech before the Assembly was prompted not only by the desire to avoid washing of Empire linen in the broad daylight of the Assembly but also with an eye on Ottawa.

Canada bars Indians from immigration and the small number of Indians settled there previously cannot obtain citizenship.

However, the Empire delegations realize that the fight is on and it will be bitter in the semi-obscurity of the committees.

The sources said that in the background looms the danger that the Nehru Government will find a new argument to break loose entirely from the British Commonwealth on the grounds that Indians are held down to an inferior position by some member nations of the British Empire.

INDIA'S SHARE IN U.N.O BUDGET

The A.P.A. adds: India will be required to pay 3.75 per cent of the administrative costs of the United Nations, under assessments proposed in New York last night.

Other assessments proposed were: United States 49.89 per cent; Soviet Union 6 per cent; Britain 10.50 per cent; France 5.50 per cent: China 2 75 per cent: Australia 1.80 per cent; Canada 3.10 per cent: and South Africa 1.02 per cent.

Would Prefer Southwest Africa Under U. N. Trusteeship

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (U.P.A.): Dr. A. B. Xuma, President of the African National Congress, said at a press conference yesterday he would rather see South-West Africa placed under United Nations Trusteeship than become incorporated in the Union of South Africa.

He said under trusteeship South-West Africa would start on a basis of equality without discrimination against Africans and Indians on grounds of race and colour.

Xuma said unless the United Nations hears the cases of India and other minorities, it will be "only an empty shell" to those peoples.

A. P. Adds: Xuma urged the United Nations to consider the problem of the Indian minority in South Africa declaring the Smuts Government had preceded Hitler in the "divide and conquer" strategy.

Xuma. who claimed to speak on behalf of 8,000,000 Africans, said that a race war might result from the white exploitation of the Negro majority in South Africa.

LABOUR LINES UP WITH SMUTS

Leader Afraid India Will Carry The Day In S. African Parliament

(From Our Correspondent)

DURBAN, Nov. 2.

The Walter Madeley, M.P., former Parliamentary leader of the Labour Party, at a general body meeting of the Durban Municipal Transport Workers' Union, on Thursday night made a call to Trade Unionists to take control of the South African Labour Party.

Speaking on the Indian question, Mr. Madeley said he did not care whom he offended when dealing with the Asiatic question or who sneered at him. He had to look to the future of the European race. One could not achieve Socialism by handing over franchise to a body of Indian capitalists. Such action was negation of Socialism. He refused to apply franchise to what was virtually an alien race and to Indians who were dominated by a few Indian capitalists.

He said three native representatives would side with three Indian representatives in Parliament. Sixteen or 18 Parliamentarians, who owed their seats to coloured votes plus the so-called Liberal elements, would also throw in their lot on the side of the non-Europeans. When a request came for free immigration for Indians he visualised voting being so close it might get through Parliament.

In an interview with the Natal "Mercury", Mr. Madeley said, "I have viewed the Indian question from all angles with an eye on the future of South Africa. The Indian question is a menace. I must take notice of. Indians, instead of becoming South Africans, have chosen to align themselves with the Government of India and are thus a salient of foreign race in our midst. That is where there is danger in any form of franchise for, the Indian mass will vote as it is told and power will be in the hands of a few which is neither Democracy nor Socialism."

'Every Day, Every Hour Counts'

RAJEN BABU'S APPEAL TO U.S. TO SPEED UP DELAYED SHIPMENTS

NEW YORK, Nov. 2. (A.P.A.): Pearl Buck, the well-known American author, has announced an urgent appeal from India to the United States and other grain exporting countries to help India avert a threatened famine.

Pearl Buck, Chairman of the India Famine Emergency Committee in the United States, said the appeal was received from Dr. Rajendra Prasad, food minister in the New Interim Government in India.

Dr. Prasad wrote that India had received only 1,250,000 tons of grain to meet 1946 needs totalling 4,000,000 tons. Most of the delay in shipping grain during September was caused by the American maritime strike. Dr. Prasad described the resulting condition of food stocks in India as "dangerously insecure."

"With the failure of crops in our own country, short allocations from abroad, a heavy short fall in arrival of these allocations, difficulties of procurement and transportation in Siam and Java, we are faced with a grave situation during the next two or three months," said the Indian Food Minister.

"We are grateful to the countries which have helped us so far. We realise how much we have now to depend on ourselves to prevent a breakdown, and we are determined not to be defeated.

"I appeal to the United States and to other exporting countries for one more effort to make good the short fall in our supplies and speed up the shipments which have been delayed. Every day, every hour counts."

U. S. To Stop Food Procurement By End Of Year

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. (Reuter): The United States Department of Agriculture formally confirmed its previously disclosed intention to end by December 31, all government procurement of foodstuffs in this country for foreign governments thereby forcing the latter to buy on their own behalf in the future in regular commercial channels. The only exception to this rule is wheat which the department will continue to buy for foreign claimants.

The Department stated that between now and December 31, it would continue purchases for foreign governments paying cash only to the extent necessary to carry out the existing commitments. These total some 675,000 million dollars principally by the United Kingdom, India, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies.

COMMODITIES AFFECTED.

Major commodities affected by this latest in a series of steps to return procurement to commercial channels are rice, fats and oils which are still in short supply throughout the world.

In an identical letter of notification sent to purchasing representatives of interested foreign governments, the Under-Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Norris Dodd, stated: "after December 31, 1946, except for wheat, we will enter into contracts with foreign governments only under such circumstances as when it is in the best interest of the United States farmers and consumers that the Department handle major foreign sales of a commodity, or when we accumulate exportable supplies under price support operations." These are undertaken by the Government when they are forced to go into the market and buy up a specific commodity in order to fulfil a commitment under law to keep that commodity price at a fixed minimum level. It is obvious that in this case, and with supplies of a commodity on their hands, the Government would take steps to sell it overseas.

The Department's announcement said that U.N.R.R.A. purchases would not be affected although these are "expected to be discontinued before March 31, 1947".

More Rice From Orissa To Madras

MADRAS, Nov. 1 (A.P.I.): The Government of India have allotted 4,000 tons of rice to Madras from Orissa for November in addition to the recent allotment for the month of 6,000 tons of Orissa rice to Madras.

Out of a surplus of 10,000 tons of rice offered by the Sind Government for export during November, 1946, the Government of India have allotted 3,000 tons of rice to Travancore and 2,000 tons to Cochin.

Out of the imported grain from overseas during the period May 1 to September 30, it is stated that Madras received the highest allocation of 316,000 tons and Bengal came next with 112,000 tons.

Allocations for the deficit areas of Bombay, Travancore and Cochin combined, Mysore and Bihar were 99,000, 96,000, 96,000 and 71,000 tons respectively.

Goondaism Is Exact Anti-Thesis Of Islam

LAHORE, Nov. 2 (UPI): "Goondaism is the exact anti-thesis of the Islamic faith and the hooliganism of East Bengal by resorting to odious atrocities and forcible conversion have degraded themselves and others to the lowest depth of human depravity" says Prof. Abdul Majid Khan, a prominent nationalist Muslim of the Punjab, in course of a statement on the happenings in East Bengal

He says: "Every sensible person is deeply distressed over the ugly happenings in East Bengal, which have sent a wave of terror throughout India. Loot, arson and carnage which have been going on there constitute the darkest chapter in the current history of this country. Of a more melancholy exhibition of the brute in man it is difficult to imagine.

It is regrettable that in affected areas administration has completely collapsed. But most disgusting and repulsive feature of the tragic drama that is being enacted is the forcible conversion of thousands of Hindus. Those who are responsible for such a sinister and mischievous doing have smirched the fair name of Islam, which is the religion of peace and goodwill and toleration

"It is the paramount duty of the Muslim Leaguers to condemn unequivocally and unreservedly in open meetings the intolerable insanity of the unruly elements that have rendered the worst possible disservice to Islam as well as to India".

Issue In Paris Elections

De Gaulle Enters Lists With Attack On Communists

PARIS, Nov. 1 (Reuter): Gen. Charles de Gaulle, former Head of the French State, to-day entered the lists in the election campaign with an attack on the "Big Three" parties—Communists, Socialists and MRP (Catholic Progressives) urging voters to support candidates "really determined" to revise the constitution adopted three weeks ago, writes Harold King, Reuter's chief correspondent in France.

Calling the constitution "absurd and out of date", he accused the existing political parties of being incapable of "coherent action" in Government.

Coming only nine days before the election date, Gen. de Gaulle's statement has puzzled the public. It is interpreted in French political circles first, as a condemnation of the coalition with the Communist Party and secondly, as a structure on the French Premier, M. Georges Bidault's MRP Party for having supported the new constitution. General de Gaulle contends that the new constitution will "weigh heavily on the destinies of France" unless promptly amended.

COMMON MAN'S VIEW

The French man in the street regards the constitutional issue as a closed chapter for better or for worse, according to reports from constituencies. He is far more interested in the threat of constantly rising prices.

Political observers to-night were mainly interested in whether the General's statement would consolidate or split anti-Communist vote.

The issue at the forthcoming election boils down to whether MRP can maintain its position as the strongest single party in Parliament.

COMMUNISTS TO GAIN?

Some observers thought that General de Gaulle's attitude would lose MRP enough votes to place the Communists in a position of ascendancy with the consequent claims on Premiership.

It is thought that General de Gaulle may speak again before the election to define his position more clearly and give guidance to electors who in many constituencies are faced with as many as six different party lists.

General de Gaulle's statement is also interpreted as an attack on the Communists to whom, it is in general agreed, he was alluding when he referred to "forces applying themselves to dominating the state in consequence of its weakness and confusion." French Communist newspapers to-night accused General de Gaulle of "despising the decision of universal suffrage" and of "confessing" preference for a system of personal power.

Exiled Royalties At School

ALEXANDRIA (Reuter:).

Ex-King Simeon of Bulgaria has enrolled as a student at Victoria College, the oldest and largest British schooling institution in the Middle East. Another young royal student is Prince Leka, ex-King Zog's only son.

Victoria College in its 75 years existance has been attended by princes from Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, Iraq as well as Egypt. Emir Abdul Illah, Regent of Iraq, was the last royal graduate from this College.

Siamese King's Death Not Accidental

Commission Of Enquiry Still Investigating Cause

BANGKOK, Nov. 1. (Reuter): The official report of the Commission which enquired into the death of twenty-year-old King Ananda Mahidol of Siam—found shot in his palace on June 9—rules out the possibility of accident.

Issued to-night, the report disclosed that the Commission was undecided whether the King's death was caused by suicide or assassination. The report said that the position of the wound suggested either suicide or assassination, but the position of the body pointed to assassination. No verdict was possible on the evidence submitted. Investigations are to continue.

The Commission of Enquiry received a report from the 20-man medical committee which was reported to be unanimous only on the cause of the death—the bullet entering the forehead and passing out at the back of the skull. British, American and Indian doctors were among those who reported.

Bombay Plans To Fight Famine

PLEA FOR UNIFIED KARNATAKA

Mysore Ruler May Act As Constitutional Monarch

BANGALORE, Nov. 2 (A.P.I.): A unified Karnataka with Mysore as its heart and the ruler of Mysore as its constitutional monarch was advocated by the President of the Mysore State Congress. Mr. K. C. Reddy presiding over the sixth session of the Mysore Congress.

Mr. Reddy said that the principle underlying linguistic grouping provinces had been accepted long ago and that the time had now come to implement it in the drawing up of the constitutional map of India.

Mr. Reddy declared that the Mysore Congress was not iching for a conflict and would welcome transference of power to the peoples representatives in a spirit of goodwill and harmony. "But", added Mr. Reddy, "as we see no indication of such action we have to launch a struggle. It has become inevitable."

Mr. Reddy appealed to all to brace up for action

BOMBAY-BHAVNAGAR AERIAL LINK RE-ESTABLISHED

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 29.

Bhavnagar yesterday re-established Air communication with Bombay when His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar performed the inaugural ceremony of Air Services of India which was suspended since 1940 due to war emergency. A representative gathering of high officials had gathered at Bhavnagar aerodrome in the early hours of the morning including Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar and Mr. Anantrai P. Pattani, Dewan of the State to witness the opening ceremony

Exactly at 8-50 a.m. a big service plane arrived at the airport from Bombay bringing Mr. S. J. Pandya Managing Director of the Air Services of India, Mr Shantikumar Narottam Morarji, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta Mr. Kishor Maneoklal Premchand Mr. N. C. Mehta, former Sugar Controller of the Government of India, and other guests.

SOUTHERN COMMAND H. Q. BACK IN POONA

BANGALORE, Nov. 2, (A P. I.): The Headquarters of the Southern Command which was shifted from Poona to Bangalore in March, 1942, when a Japanese invasion of India seemed a possibility, is moving back to Poona. The first batch has already left for Poona and the move will be complete by the middle of November

Benares University Honour For Nehru

BENARES, Nov 1. (API): The Benares Hindu University will confer on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science at the Annual Convocation to be held on December 15. Dr. Rajendra Prasad will deliver the Convocation Address

Mr Quo Tai Chai, Chinese Minister of Examination Yuan, will receive the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature

FREEDOM FIRST JAI PRAKASH'S MESSAGE TO PATHANS

PESHAWAR, Nov. 2, (UPI): Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Congress Socialist leader and member of the Congress Working Committee, in the course of a message to the Frontier Pathans asserted that if ever there was a time to rally round the banner of the Congress it was now. He concludes: 'Freedom must come first everything else later'

Cotton Waste Export Control Removed

NEW DELHI, Nov 1 (API).—In pursuance of Government's policy to relax control over exports, compatible with the supply position in the country, cotton waste has been removed from export control by a notification published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated November 1, 1946.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL.
BOMBAY Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bihar, attended by Mr W. J. Kenny, A. D. C., arrived at Government House.

Tre Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Lady Clow, and attended by his personal staff, returned from Alibag.

Lady Dow arrived at Government House.

FIVE-YEAR RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME EXPLAINED

Collectivism And Co-operatives Are Soul Of New Movement, Says Minister Patil

POONA, Nov. 1, (API): The Government of Bombay proposed to construct fifty thousand wells for irrigation purposes in the next five years to provide insurance against recurrent famines The establishment of dairies on co-operative lines in various parts of the province was also being considered. The report of the officer appointed to go into the subject was awaited before further action could be taken

This was revealed today by Mr. W. X. Mascarenhas, Joint Secretary of the Reconstruction Department of the Government of Bombay, while discussing Government's reconstruction plans at a two-day conference of officials and non-officials of the district.

The conference is the second of the 25 Reconstruction Minister, Mr. L. M. Patil plans to hold to acquaint himself with the immediate needs and requirements of the districts in the province. It was attended by nearly a hundred invitees and a number of reconstruction problems with special reference to the Poona District were discussed

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Mr. Mascarenhas stated that Government was not satisfied with the manner in which technical and industrial education was carried on at present in the province. A proposal to set up a special Directorate of Technical Education was under consideration to bring about a uniform control over technical and industrial education in the province. A Committee had also been appointed to consider the question of starting more technical institutions in the province.

The Reconstruction Secretary also said that the Department of Industries was considering the setting up of Marketing Organisations on co-operative lines with a view to provide marketing facilities to Indian products both locally and in foreign markets

The Minister for Reconstruction, Mr L. M. Patil supplemented this information and stated that the Government was considering the possibility of starting a technical institution in each district of the province. Its attention was also engaged in the setting up of District Industrial Associations to consider ways and means for the growth of industries in the district and better the lot of those engaged in them.

SOUL OF PLAN

Mr. Patil in his opening remarks outlined the object of holding such conferences and invited concrete suggestions for the development of the district from those present.

The Minister said that the Government had already announced a five-year reconstruction plan, involving an expenditure of over a crore of rupees, for all round development of the province. The guiding principle underlying the Government's reconstruction plan was to satisfy the basic needs of the people of the province and increase its production and wealth and see that there was an equitable distribution of wealth amongst its population.

Collectivism and the co-operative movement formed the soul of this development. An impetus had to be given to the machinery required for this movement, such as co-operative societies and local self-government bodies. Industries and essential services which affected public interests had to be nationalised or controlled.

Mr. Patil added that for the implementation of Government's plans a strong and powerful organisation had to be built up. There should be initiative, leadership and self-reliance amongst the district people, who knew better the day-to-day requirements and immediate needs of the people in the district and who could help the Government and framers of the plan by putting forward their views in the matter. They could suggest modifications in the plans if necessary, and see if the schemes were being worked according to the ideals and principles of the Ministry.

PLEA FOR CLOSE CO-OPERATION

Mr Patil pleaded for a close co-operation between the public and Government Officers in the working out of the Government's proposals.

Mr. E. W. Perry Commissioner, Central Division, suggested that full use be made in this development programme of the man-power which would be available in the form of demobilised soldiers.

W.A.C.I. personnel which was being disbanded would be found useful in raising the status of women proposed in the plan, he added.

Mr V. T. Dehjia, Collector of Poona, said that special attention had to be paid to such problems as the provision of water facilities, construction of approach roads to villages, expansion of medical facilities, spread of primary education and the provision of marketing and selling facilities for agricultural and cottage industries produce by building up of organisations for the purpose.

The Conference will continue morrow.

INDIA CAN GROW ENOUGH TO FEED HER MILLIONS

Brayne Suggests Simple Remedies Which Will Speed Up Better Village Schemes

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Reuter): Former Financial Commissioner for Development in the Punjab, Mr. Frank Lugard Brayne, in a letter to the 'Times' today commenting on the problem of the underfed countries says: If India is at all a typical underfed country, then there is no doubt whatever but that food can be produced. The yields are at present so low thanks to erosion, bad seed, bad cattle, bad implements, bad methods, bad health and bad economic: and social customs and the remedies are so simple, so sure and so well-known that if they were to be applied by 100 per cent of the population, India need not be hungry. The yield of the land in terms of food and cash crops and the product of rural workshops could be multiplied several times.

"The big problem is not to discover ways of increasing the produce, it is to persuade the people to apply the ways already known. To ahieve this great object publicity of all kinds, eastern and western, ancient and modern, must be developed on a scale hitherto undreamt of.

"The 2,000,000 ex-servicemen must be organised as pioneers and demonstrators of a new way of life.

"The home is in charge of the housewife and it is she and her small children who suffer first and worst from the effects of a shortage of food supply and unhygienic environment. Her help, therefore, must be secured and for this purpose every kind of women's welfare work must be organised—education, medical and maternity aid, domestic training, co-operative women's institutes and welfare service from the village worker to provincial directors.

"Co-operative movement is the best method of organizing villages in India for their betterment and must be developed to the maximum. Education must help and every school and college must teach and practise uplift programme. A savings system must be devised which would reach every village to absorb the money which the people in their new enthusiasm for higher standard of living will divert from their besetting sins, litigation and extravagant expenditure on ornaments and social ceremonies."

Mr. Frank Lugard added: Finally the machine of the Government must be expanded and developed so that good seed, good health and all other good things shall reach even the remotest hamlets. The lowest ranks of public servants who interpret the Government to the villagers must be given such pay, prospects and training that they will be more concerned for the welfare of the people than for their own livelihood. The whole administration must be toned up and tuned up from the highest to the lowest, every public servant must learn and live and teach a new life and must work together as a team at all levels from the village to the seat of Government. We must recapture the spirit of John Lawrence and his handpicked band of workers or imitate Kemal Pasha touring his country with a blackboard and chalk to teach the gospel of a higher standard of living.

"The intensive uplift drive I have tried to describe can be laid on quickly and will not cost much money. It is not an alternative to longterm plans already made. They and many more like them must be carried out. Doing all little things that cost so little and mean so much in terms of health, wealth and welfare will prepare the people for longterm plans when they come along, will keep them happily and profitably busy, will teach the Government and the people how to work together, will absorb ex-Service Men and will convince people that the Government means business".

RUSSIANS PLEASED AT U.N.O. PUBLICITY

Molotov Plump For Press At Foreign Ministers' Meeting

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (Reuter): M. Molotov, the chief Soviet delegate to the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers Council, is considering proposing that the Press be invited to its opening session on Monday. This change in earlier Soviet policy is believed to be dictated by Russan feeling that the British and American delegations have, in the past, been able to blanket the world's Press with their own versions of what is going on behind closed doors while the Russians, unused to the Press conference technique, are obliged to remain silent.

Some observers think that the British and Americans will oppose the suggestion on the grounds that the Council of Foreign Ministers might become a propaganda forum, but officers were unwilling to comment until M. Molotov actually made the proposals.

The Russian delegation is believed to be very pleased with their success in obtaining publicity for the speeches of M. Molotov, M. Andrei Vyshinsky and Dr. Dmitri Manuilsky in the course of the General Assembly and is desirous of following up the "verbal offensive" during the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

ATTACK ON ULEMA LEADERS

Pandit Nehru's Concern

SIMLA, Nov. 2 (A.P.I.): Mr. Mathai, secretary to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a communication to Mr. Wali Mohammad, Secretary, Jamiat-Ulema-I-Hind, Simla branch, says: "Your telegram addressed to Pandit Nehru has been received by him. He is greatly pained to hear of the unprovoked attacks by hooligans on Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madani and others. He has communicated your telegram to the Punjab Government. He hopes suitable action will be taken."

Mr. Wali Mohammad had drawn Pandit Nehru's attention to the recent incidents at Lahore and Amritsar Railway stations regarding attacks reported to have been made on Dr. Syed Hussein and Maulana Madani and had expressed the resentment of Jamiat followers in Simla on that score

Nehru Deputes Kachru To Hyderabad

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2, (API): In view of the seriousness of the situation prevailing in Hyderabad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has decided to depute Shri Dwarkanath Kachru, General Secretary of the All-India States Peoples Conference, to Hyderabad to study the situation and try, if possible, to arrive at an amicable settlement of the political issue. Till then, the Satyagraha contemplated by the Working Committee of the Hyderabad State Congress is deferred. The observance of the Anti-Reforms Day on November 11 and the subsequent programme is therefore postponed for some time

UPRISING AGAINST FRENCH RULE

BANGKOK, Nov. 1 (APA). Reports of an uprising against French rule in Pnom Penh, capital of Cambodia, reached Bangkok tonight from the border province of Phratabong.

"DOWN WITH COLONY"

Demonstrations Against Sarawak Governor

SINGAPORE, Nov. 1, (Reuter): Posters proclaiming "God Save Anthony Brook, the fourth Rajah of Sarawak" met Sir Charles Arden Clarke, the first Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sarawak, the former "Kingdom of the White Rajahs" when he arrived at Kuching on Tuesday to be installed according to a delayed report which reached Singapore today.

Another report from Kuching stated that when Sir Charles landed there he saw thousands, of posters saying "We want Anthony Brook to be the Rajah of Sarawak", "Sarawak" is Our Heritage and cannot be Ceded. Down with Colony".

When Sir Charles Clarke, former Commissioner in Basutoland, took the oath as the Governor, addresses were read by representatives of all communities of Sarawak and the new Governor pledged that there would be no changes in the constitution without the wishes of the people being considered

Chatterjee Cheerful On Second Day Of Fast

LONDON, Nov. 2, (Reuter): Mr. K. K. Chatterjee, a Calcutta Congress worker and member of the Forward Bloc who began his fast unto death last Thursday midnight. is reported to be quite cheerful today, the second day of his fast Many Indian students and residents visited Mr. Chatterjee last night and today.

Mr. Chatterjee reiterated his intention of visiting the India Office and India House every day as originally planned until he is physically incapable of doing so

FOREIGNERS BOMBED BR. EMBASSY

Italian Police Chief's Charge

ROME, Nov. 2, (UPA): Carmine Bottino chief of the Political Bureau of the Italian Police, said last night that the bombing of the British Embassy was organised by foreigners.

Bottino said facts that came to light in the investigation indicated that Italian accomplices might have participated.

Bottino said the British alone among the foreign Governments represented officially in Rome have refused to permit carabinieri to guard their embassy. Since the explosion, he said, the British have asked for a carabinieri guard

The United States Embassy has used carabinieri guards within the Embassy gates for months.

Heavy Quake Shocks In Aluetians

WELLINGTON, Nov. 2, (Reuter): Heavy earthquake shocks believed to have occurred in the Aluetian islands in the North Pacific, were recorded at the New Zealand Dominion Observatory today. The shocks lasted two and a half hours

Handloom Weavers' Congress

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (API).—The second session of the All-India Hand-Loom Weavers' Congress will be held in Meerut on November 20 and 21 under the Presidentship of Prof. N. G. Ranga, Dr. John Mathai, Member-in-Charge of Industries and Supplies will inaugurate the Congress.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 2, (API): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from Nov. 1, and departure from normal recorded at 9 a.m. today.

Ahmedabad 91 69 0 0 0 0, Ahmednagar 93 61 0 0 minus 0.1, Aurangabad 88 65 0 0 minus 0.1, Bangalore 77 65 0.3 0, Baroda 93 58 0 0 0, Belgaum 84 67 0 0 minus 0.2, Bhopal 85 58 0 0 minus 0.1, Bhuj 95 64 0 0 0, Bombay 97 75 0 0 minus 0.1, Calcutta 77 70 0 0 minus 0.1, Gulbarga 90 61 0 0 minus 0.2, Hyderabad (Dn) 87 68 0 0 minus 0.1, Indore 84 56 0 0 0, Karachi 94 75 0 0 0, Poona nil Lahore 88 57 0 0 0, Madras 80 74 3.1 3.1 plus 1.9, Mangalore nil. Mysore 79 65 0.3 0.3 plus 0.1. Nagpur 87 65 0 0 minus 0.1. Patna 87 71 0 0 0 0 Peshawar 81 60 0 0 0, Poona 90 59 0 0 minus 0.1, Raichur 89 72 0 0 minus 0.2 Rajkot 94 69 0 0 0 Surat 97 68 0 0 0

Weather Summary for Saturday: The depression in the South Bay of Bengal developed yesternight into a severe cyclonic storm and was crossing the coast at 8 a.m. (IST). just South of Negapatam. Rainfall has been widespread in the Peninsula South of latitude 13 S. N.

Forecast until Sunday evening. Widespread rain will continue in Malabar, South-East Madras and Mysore. A few showers will occur along the North Madras coast, in the Madras Deccan, the South Konkan Kashmir and the Punjab Hills. Isolated dust or thunderstorms are also likely in the plains of the Punjab.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally a heavy rain will extend to Malabar within the next 24 hours.

DEPORTATION OF IMMIGRANTS

Br. Commissioner's Action Challenged In Supreme Court

JERUSALEM, Nov. 1 (UPA).—Jerusalem's Supreme Court took jurisdiction today in the first case testing the legal grounds for British summary deportation of illegal Jewish immigrants.

The Court ordered British Commissioner Sir Alan Cunningham to appear to show cause why one refugee named M. Frankenstein should not be allowed to land. The Court also ordered Frankenstein. himself, brought to the Court.

The action came as the transhipment of some 1,300 Jewish refugees from a ship in Haifa Harbour to another vessel for Cyprus was in progress.

Jerusalem Barrister David Goitein brought the legal action on the grounds that the High Commissioner cannot deport any person from Palestine without trial.

The High Commissioner's legal authorities were expected to plead power of emergency regulations as ground for deportation.

It was believed the test would be built around one refugee now in Haifa harbour.

Goitein said, "If I succeed in this case, all future refugees will have to remain here."

The A.P.A. adds:

A general strike, to be observed by all Palestine Jews, has been proclaimed for Sunday as a protest against the deportation of the 1,200 illegal Jewish immigrants taking place today. All factories. shops and offices will be closed and mass meetings and demonstrations are planned for all Jewish towns villages and settlements.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GREECE

ATHENS, Nov. 1. (Reuter): King George of the Hellenes to-night asked M. Constantin Tsaldaris, the Greek Premier to conclude his conversations and put an end to the political crisis by to-morrow to-night.

M Panyotis Pipinelis, the King's political adviser who was entrusted by the King with the verbal message to the Premier, said: "The highest interests of Greece urge conclusion of the present crisis."

The talks for broadening the Greek Cabinet between the four parliamentary leaders of the Opposition parties and M. Tsaldaris, which were postponed last night, began this morning and were resumed to-night.

The four leaders—M. George Papandereou (Social Democrat), M. Sophocles Venizelos (Venizelist Liberal), M. Panayotis Kanellopoulos (National Unionist) and Col.-Gen. Napoleon Zervas (Right-wing partisan leaders) had stated yesterday that they wisned to confer amongst themselves before seeing the Premier.

King George had also appealed to the political leaders yesterday to resume their talks. "We are dealing with a more precise and urgent political programme which my Government laid before you and which I think you can sponsor in common, putting aside your more individual political conceptions." he said.

33 Killed In Clashes In Greece

ATHENS, Nov. 1 (A.P.A.): Thirty-three persons were killed in two clashes between armed guerilla bands and the military in Central Greece, according to Athens press reports today.

Greek Cabinet Talks Break Down

ATHENS, Nov. 2, (Reuter): The talks between the Greek Prime Minister, M. Constantin Tsaldaris, and four parliamentary leaders M. George Papandrau, Mr. Sophocles Venizelos, M. Panayotis Canellopoullos and M. Napoleon Zervas on broadening of basis of the Greek Cabinet broke down in the early hours of this morning.

The failure of the last attempt by King George to bring about an understanding between the Premier and the opposition was caused, it is understood, by disagreement over the distribution of portfolios in the new cabinet.

Yesterday, the King was stated to have asked M. Constantine Tsaldaris to conclude discussions on broadening of the cabinet to include the opposition by tonight at the latest.

Indian Food Delegation In New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, (Reuter): Six Indian delegates to the World Food Conference in Washington arrived today at the Laguardia air port by a B.O.A.C. plane.

They are headed by Mr. Govinda Parameswaran Pillai, who stated: "The food situation in India is most serious and my people are starving. The situation has worsened considerably since the shipping strike. Our meagre allotted quota has not arrived."

Coloureds Think It A Domestic Problem

CAPETOWN, Nov. 1, (Reuter):: A cable declaring that conditions of African coloured people constitute a domestic problem to be solved within the country and not by reference to the United Nations has been sent to the South African Prime Minister, General Smuts by the Coloured Peoples National Union.

This is a three-year old organisation which has built up 59 branches with a membership of several thousands.

DAKOTA ON MERCY MISSION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2 (A.P.I.): Prompt assistance given by a Dakota Aircraft of India Command was largely instrumental in saving the life of an Indian officer who suddenly developed cerebral haemorrhage at Ranchi

An urgent request to supply an aircraft to transport the officer to Secunderabad for treatment was received by the Officer Commanding No. 62 Squadron at Dum Dum. Within a short time a Dakota was speeding towards Ranchi where the patient was put aboard. The flight from Ranchi to Secunderabad took three hours in smooth air conditions. On arrival the aircraft was met by a special ambulance and the patient was rushed to hospital where an emergency operation was performed. Latest reports state that the patient is making satisfactory progress.

Revalidation Of Import Licences

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (API).—In pursuance of the present liberal policy of licensing imports it has been decided to revalidate automatically all import licences initially issued in previous shipping periods and made valid for the period July/December 1946. except those for (1) foodstuffs subject to allocation by the International Emergency Food Council, (2) salt and (3) items covered by the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941", to cover shipment in the period January/June 1947, says a press note.

Licences initially issued for July/December, 1946 period have already been marked or notified as valid for two shipping periods, i.e., upto the end of June, 1947.

Importers need not therefore apply for formal revalidation of such licences to the licensing authorities concerned.

Bhopal Ruler's Appeal For Communal Unity

BHOPAL, Nov. 1. (A. P. I.): The Nawab of Bhopal has issued an appeal to his people asking them to extend their whole-hearted co-operation to the Government in the measures it intends to take with the object of ensuring peace and communal harmony in the State.

In the course of the appeal the Nawab says: "At this most critical juncture of India's history—when one false step may undo the work of years and torpedo all the efforts which have been and are being made to bring the country to its goal of independence—a redoubling of effort is called for in combating the menace of communal ill will and disharmony".

JONSTON WAY OF AVERTING WAR

LONDON, Nov. 1 (U.P.A.): Eric Johnston, President of the Motion Picture Association and one of America's young businessmen said today that the revival of trade and commerce would neutralize and dispel the thoughts of another war.

Johnston, Czar of the United States filmdom, will leave London on November 10 for the continent of Europe to obtain a "background picture" of what the people are thinking.

Ambedkar's Activities

LONDON, Nov. 1, (Reuter): Dr. Ambedkar, the Indian Scheduled Castes leader, will address a specially called meeting of the India Committee of the Parliamentary Conservative Party at Westminster on Tuesday.

The principal members of the Conservative India Committee are the shadow Cabinet members, Mr. Richard Austen Butler and Col. Oliver Stanley, also Sir Stanley Reed and Mr. Godfrey Nicholson.

FRAMING MALAYAN CONSTITUTION

Indians' Right To Have A Voice

SINGAPORE, Nov. 2 (A.P.A): J. A. Thivy, Chairman of the Malayan Indian Congress, in a speech at a Singapore rally celebrating the third anniversary of Azad Hind day, called for an assembly of "people's representatives to determine qualifications for (Malayan) citizenship", followed by a popularly-elected convention to write a constitution for the country.

His words were echoed by the Chairman of the meeting, R. Jumabhoy, who asserted, "We Indians have a right to have a say in all constitutional changes in this country, but the Government has not yet consulted us, with the exception of their own nominees."

Mr. Thivy said Malaya was faced with a government "the constitution of which was decided upon in all its details long before its return to Malaya," proving "that the Government was so lacking in imagination as to think they would find a people subdued because of suffering and willing to accept anything so long as they got some kind of security in life.

"But the war situation in Malaya and the freedom fights of the different peoples resident in this country have hardened the people of Malaya", the Congress Chairman continued. "They are now demanding their right to self-determined freedom, even if that should mean freedom to suffer and to starve, so long as they can decide their own fate."

As a first step, he asserted, "The Government should concede by deed as by words the fundamental right of the people to engage in organized political activity, obviating the force for certain parties, for example the Communist Party of Malaya, to remain underground."

The Malayan Indian Congress", Mr. Thivy declared, "has been founded on the same basis of service and sacrifice which permeated the activities of Indians during the war years under the inspiration of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose."

"The Malayan Congress", he said, "will seek the co-operation of other progressive elements in the country that will urge the Government to stay the imposition of that form of Government already prepared for this country and instead to proceed with constructive steps on the path of progress"

The rally, commemorating the formation of the Azad Hind Provisional Government adopted three resolutions:

1. Renewing "our determination to maintain that tradition of service and sacrifice in the cause of freedom which Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose established in this country."
2. Urging the Governments of the Malayan Union and Singapore to abolish the sale of toddy in Malaya.
3. Urging the Governments in Malaya "to take vigorous steps against the distillation of illicit samsu."

Canton Pirates Kill Four Persons

CANTON, Nov. 1. (APA): In an evidently well-planned coup, 15 pirates engaged in a brisk gun-fight with the crew of a Canton-Wuchow passenger vessel to-day, killing four persons and wounding seven others before leaving with a large sum of money.

The pirates boarded the vessel in Canton as passengers, and the gun-play started shortly after the ship had left harbour. When it had finished, the Coxswain and Engineer were forced at revolver-point to head the vessel for pirate-territory, where the bucaneers escaped.

Monty Back Home From Germany

LONDON, Nov. 2, (Reuter): Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery arrived back in Britain by air today after his first visit to the British Occupation zone since he became the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. He arrived in Germany last Thursday and yesterday addressed a secret conference of 100 senior officers of the B.A.O.R.

Aney To Attend Meerut Session

COLOMBO, Nov. 2, (API): Mr. M. S. Aney, Government of India's representative in Ceylon, will be proceeding to India shortly, it is learnt. Mr. Aney hopes to attend the Congress Meerut Session.

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League-Congress Unity Essential

RANGOON, Nov. 2 (APA). Aung San, President of the Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League and leader of the Interim Government, yesterday emphasised the need for agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League for the achievement of complete freedom for India.

Opening the fourth session of the Supreme Council of the A.F.P.F.L., Aung San gave a warning to India that through her internal differences, "The British may try to pierce the armour of unity and diplomatically estrange Hindus and Muslims."

Stating many ways through which a country could win freedom Aung San said he favoured peaceful means. He added that in choosing a definite path —whether it should be peaceful or otherwise—the country's conditions should be first taken into consideration.

He declared India at present was restrained by British imperialism. Once India obtained complete freedom he continued British imperialism would be greatly impaired because with the exception of communal disagreements India stood third in the international field of finance and economics and had its own army.

Making a comparison between Burma and India he said Burma though political stronger was weaker economically and financially.

Aung San gave a personal assurance to the minorities that he would safeguard their interests and insist that they receive equal treatment with the Burmese people.

German Peace Treaty Talks

Belgium, Netherlands And Luxemburg Demand Representation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. (Reuter): Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg to-day requested representation at the forthcoming meeting of the Council of Foreign Minister which will discuss the German peace treaty.

The Ambassadors of the three countries lodged the appeal with the United States Secretary of States (Mr. James F. Byrnes) and charged the "Big Four" with dominating the treaty-making.

A spokesman for the three Ambassadors, Dr. A. Loudon of the Netherlands, said that their countries' Envoys in London, Moscow and Paris were delivering similar appeals.

Dr. Loudon told reporters: "On various occasions, the Netherlands Government has drawn attention of the United States Government to essential interest which the Netherlands have in the future of Germany, and the Netherlands Government more than once expressed a desire to be associated from the beginning in the elaboration of that status. In view of the forthcoming meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, the Netherlands Government has again submitted this urgent request to the United States Government."

Humiliation And Brutal Baton Attacks

TREATMENT OF PASSIVE RESISTERS IN NATAL PRISONS

DURBAN, Nov. 1 (Reuter): The Natal Indian Congress has complained to the Minister of Justice, Mr. H. G Lawrence, and the Director of Prisons in Pretoria about the treatment of Passive Resisters in Natal prisons. The telegrams sent today said that, since the recent visit of Mr. Lawrence to Durban, conditions deteriorated.

Specific complaints were made about the Dundee and Maritzburg prisons. About Dundee the telegram alleged that the warders abused and insulted the prisoners, while in Maritzburg the prisoners were assaulted daily. "A group of passive resisters, who recently left Dundee, report that when they were sent from Durban they were dressed in dirty shirts, torn sacking knickers but without shoes. They were handcuffed and herded in one third class compartment for Dundee. They had to sit huddled up for 12 hours."

STARVATION

The telegram added: "In Dundee with a few exceptions they were locked up in cells throughout their stay of 17 days. Lights in the cells were never turned on and the cells were dirty and the blankets vermin-ridden. During the 17 days no change of clothing was provided. After four days their food ration was reduced, and when they complained they were told that as they had not worked they could not expect full rations. No food was provided on the train journey, and when they arrived at Dundee they were given their first food—porridge—in 19 hours"

BATON ASSAULTS

"At Maritzburg the passive resisters were constantly subjected to humiliation and brutal baton atacks", the telegram said.

The telegram added that by refusing an "open impartial enquiry" the Minister had given surreptitious encouragement to the prison officials to use greater harshness. The statement said that these conditions only made the resisters more determined than ever to continue the struggle.

Dr. Zuma Expects U. N. O. To Put An End To Racial Discrimination

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (Reuter): Dr. Alfred Zuma, President of the General African National Congress, arrived here from Johannesburg today. He told a News Conference: "If the United Nations Organisation fails to listen to some appeals and claims of the under-privileged in different areas of the world, it will become just an empty shell. The Government in South Africa has not discharged its duties towards all the citizens. We would rather have a trusteeship under the United Nations which could appoint an International Commission to visit South-West Africa and investigate conditions"

Dr. Zuma declared that the Africans were opposed to the South African Government's discriminatory policy towards Indians in Africa. "We feel that freedom, justice and liberty are indivisible and if Indians get a break, we think that there is a chance for us as well", he added.

Kotla Party Rejects Peace Terms To Egypt

CAIRO, Nov. 2. (A.P.A.): The latest British proposals for a new Anglo-Egyptian alliance which the Egyptian Premier Sidky Pasha claimed to have brought with him from London were rejected in Cairo yesterday by the Kotla Party, headed by Makram Ebade Pasha, a member of the delegation.

At yesterday's sitting of the delegation members, the three points discussed were:

1. Proposed future of the Sudan, criticized by six members, this main issue will nevertheless be approved by the majority, an official source predicted.
2. The date of evacuation of British troops from Egypt.
3. Joint defence. The same six members mildly criticized the conditions under which it is proposed the joint defence council should function.

Members of the delegation will take a final decision on the proposals at the next meeting which, it is expected, will be held next Friday.

Sidky Pasha, said a delegation member who preferred anonymity, was satisfied with the British proposals and told the delegation, "it is the most I can get from the British."

NOT DEATH TO BRITISH, BUT RESCUE TO JEWS

Object Of Haganah's Fight

JERUSALEM, Nov. 2 (Reuter): Terrorist outrages in Palestine such as derailing of engines and the recent killing of British troops were strongly condemned last night in a broadcast by "The Voice of Israel", secret radio of the Jewish resistance movement. The broadcaster said that results of the Zionist Congress elections proved that the attitude of the majority was against extremist organisations. The struggle by the Haganah—Jewish defencce organisation—was directed chiefly in favour of immigration, not against individuals. "Not death to the British but rescue to the Jews is what we are fighting for" the broadcaster added.

The Jewish National Council has called a countrywide strike in Palestine for Sunday November 3.

About 1,300 illegal immigrants who arrived in Haifa in the 'hell-ship' "San Dimitrio" have been taken to Cyprus, he said.

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City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Nov. 2.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today but in view of improved situation in Bengal, there was better feeling and Tata Steel Dfd. shares were quoted at Rs. 2920

GOLD & SILVER

The Bullion market was fairly steady today under moderate short covering by professional operators. Tone of the market was steady and it is believed that prices have bottomed for the time being.

Silver opened at Rs. 149/2 and improved at Rs 149/10. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs 160 Gold opened at Rs. 86/4 and advanced at Rs 86 12 Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 98/8 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 67

The market closed as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	160	0	0
Forward Silver	148	10	0
Ready Gold	98	12	0
Forward Gold	86	15	0
Sovereigns	66	12	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Yesterday after the official close there was moderate buying by local operators and January was quoted at Rs. 459/8.

Today the market opened steady at Rs. 459 for January delivery and improved at Rs. 459/12 under scattered buying At this level there was some realising and the market steadied at Rs. 459/8.

Speculative activity is decreasing as neither buyers nor sellers find anything interesting in the market. However option business is likely to impart steadiness and intending sellers will do well by awaiting for higher levels

Thereafter there was slightly improved buying and the market ruled with January quoted at Rs. 460 4

Closing quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

I C C January	459	8	0
I C C March	466	12	0
I C C May	474	4	0
I C C July	482	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 142s cent points under New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY Nov. 1.

	High	Low	Close
I C C January	457/12	456/12	457
I C C March	465	464/8	464/8
I C C May	472/8	472	472
I C C July	480/8	480	480/8
Karachi Jan.	48/8/6	48/6/3	48/7/6

PRODUCE MARKET

The produce market was firm on active short covering influenced by the delay in the announcement of control prices for oilseeds

Groundnuts Khandesh quality November December and December January Rs. 22 January/March Rs. 21/8 old ready Bombay Rs 23 and Khandesh quality Rs. 124 Linseed ready Rs 25 February/March Rs. 24/1 Tilseed Rs. 38 Castorseeds Old Navlakhi Rs. 25 4 December/February Navlakhi Rs. 25 Bombay Rs. 25/4 and Goa delivery Rs 25/8 May delivery opened at Rs. 115/4 and after improving at Rs. 120 4 steadied at Rs. 119 10 Groundnut Oil Bombay Mills Rs 15 10 Upcountry Mills Rs. 15/2 December delivery Rs. 14 Linseed Oil Rs. 16/4 and Castor Oil Rs. 15

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Nov. 2.

Tata Ordinary 529; Tata Deferred 2917/8; Indian Iron 53/8; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 45/8; Bombay Dyeing 3030; Central India 431/4; Century 1210; Gokak 402/8; Kohinoor 953/12; Simplex 441; Andhra Valley 1902/8; Tata Hydro 215; Tata Power 1960; Associated Cement 247 8; Belapur 370; Bombay Burma (Old) 720

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

PRODUCE: Market nothing doing no sellers Linseed ready 20.

JUTE: Market firm. First Marks Ready Rs. 175; December Rs. 175; January Rs 175; Lightning Marks Ready Rs. 170; December Rs. 170; all sellers.

HESSIANS: Market very firm. Ready delivery Nine Porters Rs 37; Eleven Porters Rs 48; November-December Nine Porters Rs 37/8; Eleven Porters Rs. 48; January-March Nine Porters Rs. 37/8; Eleven Porters Rs. 48

HEAVY GOODS: Market very firm. All quotations for ready delivery. Heavycees Blestriped Rs. 106; Heavycees Greenstriped Rs. 113; Heavycees Plain Rs. 106; B Twills Rs. 110; DW Flourbags Rs. 117.

SHELLAC: The market quiet but steady. Pure T. N. Ready Rs. 140; Buyers November Rs. 140; Value December Rs 140; Value January Rs. 140.

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, Nov. 2.

Coiryarn Beypore 180/190; Gullandy 195/205; Fibre Garbled 180; Ungarbled 165. Cocoanut Raw 165; Dry 200; Cocoanut Oil 720; Copra Office 465; Dilpasand 485; Madrasno'tam 560; Goodgooda 540; Pepper Wynaad 585; Country 575; Dry Ginger Chernad 400; Ernad 390; Coffee Robusta 83. Timber Pali 57/58; Junglewood 23/25; Vellapine 40; Benteak 40; Teak 100; Mango 3/4; Teak 14; Rosewood 12

BRIGHT CENTURY BY HUTTON

M.C.C. Declare 2nd Innings Closed At 279 For 7

MELBOURNE, Nov. 2 (Reuter): The M.C.C. went for the bowling when they resumed their second innings against Victoria on the third day of their four-day match here today and thanks mainly to a brilliant century by Len Hutton where in a formidable position at tea, being 398 runs on. with the score standing at 229 for five

Hutton was then undefeated with 122 to his credit. The Yorkshireman gave the Australians a lesson in the way to play a turning ball on a crumbling wicket and 30.000 spectators gave him a great reception Victoria's bowlers failed to exploit the pitch like the tourists did yesterday

Washbrook stayed with Hutton until the opening stand realised 53 and then Gibb proved another useful partner for his fellow Yorkshireman.

Always free. Hutton produced some magnificent off drives and his defence was as sure as ever. Compton joined Hutton just before lunch which was taken at 101 for two but the tourists lost Compton soon after the interval He fell to a fine slip catch to Tribe who had also caught Gibb in the same position. Hardstaff indulged in some tremendous hitting, knocking the first ball he received for a four and in the same over punished Ring for a beautiful six Tribe's bowling was very erratic. Johnson got Hardstaff l.b.w. at 144. the fourth time the Nottinghamshire batsman has been dismissed in this fashion in five innings. Yardley hit out against Johnson before falling l.b.w. to that bowler. His fifth wicket partnership with Hutton produced 42 runs in half an hour

Ikin was next in and he saw Hutton complete his third century in four innings. Hutton reached three figures out of 200 in three hours. The pair were still together at tea which was taken at 229 for five.

The Australians have now seen enough of Hutton to liken him to Jack Hobbs.

The M.C.C. declared their innings closed after scoring 279 for seven wickets.

M.C.C. (SECOND INNINGS)

Hutton (not out)	151
Washbrook b Tribe	17
Gibb c Tribe b Ring	16
Compton c Tribe b Ring	18
Hardstaff l.b.w. Johnson	21
Yardley l.b.w. Johnson	20
Ikin st. Barnett b Johnson	21
Voce c Freer b Johnson	7
Extras	8
Total (for 7 wkts.) declared	279

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 53; 2 for 85: 3 for 113. 4 for 144. 5 for 186; 6 for 265. 7 for 179

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Johnston	11	1	66	0
Freer	10	0	45	0
Tribe	14	0	70	1
Johnson	15.4	4	38	4
Ring	10	0	52	2

At close of play, Victoria had scored 50 for the loss of two wickets.

VICTORIA (SECOND INNINGS)

Tamblyn b Hutton	24
Meuleman (run out)	14
Harvey (not out)	12
Extras	0
Total (for 2 wkts.)	50

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 24; 2 for 50.

WALL STREET MARKET FIRM

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

Stock stiffening tendencies brought the market to new highs for the day with advances mostly up to three points Oils were prominent on pleasing dividends while heavy industrials and steels were also specially favoured reflecting good earnings, although Bethlehem was inclined to lag because net profit in the third quarter was considerably below Wall Street estimates owing to larger provisions for taxes. Rails were supported by expectations of a favourable freight rate decisions. Technicians say that all these points added to the tardy appreciation of the good possibility of a republican victory next Tuesday serving to lessen pessimism over the labour situation. Profit-taking in the final hour halted advance and the market finished slightly under the best up to three points higher with volatiles gaining four to six points. The market closed firm.

American Telephone and Telegraph	167-1/2
Amerex Holding Co.	34
Anaconda Copper Mining	38-7/8
Chase National Bank	37-3/4
Sinclair Oil	16-1/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	58-3/4
General Electric	37-5/8
General Motors	52
Ingersol Rand	120
International Nickel	30-7/8
National City Bank of New York	41-7/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	17-1/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	14-1/8
Texas Corporation	56
Union Carbon and Carbide	94
U. S Smelting Refining Mining	44
U S Steel Corporation Common	73-5/8
Western Union Telegraph	21-1/2

New York Cotton Strong On Aggressive Buying

NEW YORK Nov. 1.

Cotton opened strong due to aggressive buying much of which had accumulated overnight but soon reacted sharply owing to increased liquidation and hedging Near months bore the brunt of the pressure but the market again rebounded owing to renewed active support and mill price-fixing At noon the market became extremely erratic and declined sharply on renewal of liquidation and hedges but towards the finish again rallied strong with some options reaching the 200 point limit advance as the trade actively absorbed offerings The widespread agitation for decontrol of cotton textiles helped sentiment The session closed strong. Sales are estimated at 600.000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York. Nov. 1.

December	32.14+119
January	31.90+200
March	31 75+190
March highest	31 75+200
March lowest	30.50+65
May	31.35+195
July	30-38+19°
October	27 75+170
Middling Spot	32.84+194

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 1.

January	2.05 1/2 asked
March	1.97 1/2 asked
May	1.92 1/2 to 1.91 1/2
July	1.83 1/2 asked

FESTIVAL CRICKET REVISED DATES

The Bombay Festival Cricket Tournament, will begin on Wednesday, November 6 instead of November 5 as previously notified.

The revised dates are as follows:—

November 6, 7 and 8—Dr. C R. Pereira's XI vs. Sir Joseph Kay's XI. Umpires: Messrs. H. E. Chowdary and S. V. Gangolli.

November 9, 10 and 11—Mr Shantaram Shete's XI vs. Mr. A. A. Jasdenvala's XI. Umpires: Messrs. J. R. Patel and H. K. Parulekar.

November 12, 13 and 14—Dr C. R. Pereira's XI or Sir Joseph Kay's XI vs Sir Homi Mehta's XI. Umpires: Messrs. H. D. Billimoria and J. G. Ranmekar.

November 16, 17, 18 and 19—Final. Umpires: Messrs. D. K. Naik and P. P. Umrigar.

All the matches will be at the Brabourne Stadium and the hours of play will be from 10-30 a. m to 12-45 p. m., 1-45 p. m. to 3-45 p. m. and 4 p. m. to 5-30 p. m.

MERCHANT & MODI TO PLAY TODAY

The following will represent the Cricket Club of India in their match against Bombay Gymkhana at 10-30 a.m. tomorrow, on the Gymkhana ground

1. Jimmy S. Lawyer (Capt.); 2. Vijay Merchant; 3. Rusi Modi; 4. K. C Ibrahim; 5. K M. Rangnekar; 6. Uday Merchant; 7. S. H. M. Colah; 8. H N Kanga; 9. Madan N. Raiji; 10. K Kanga; 9 Madan N. Raiji; 10 K Lakshmanan; and 11. J. A. Dadyseth.

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Mr. Vijay Merchant speaking at the party given in his honour by Commerce Graduates Association at the Taj on Saturday, when he was presented with a souvenir, Sir P. Thakurdas presiding.

"BASELESS AND IMPERTINENT"

Bengal Press Advisory Committee Denounces New Gag Order

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2, (A.P.I.): The Bengal Press Advisory Committee at its meeting to-day adopted a resolution criticising the Bengal Government's action in imposing certain additional restrictions on the publication of news of disturbances in the country.

The resolution stated: "This meeting of the Bengal Press Advisory Committee has read with surprise the Bengal Government Press Note issued on October 31, setting out the considerations which are supposed to have weighed with them in superseding the order of September 29 by a new order, imposing restrictions on the press in respect of publication or distribution of accounts or statements relating to the disorders in Bengal and other parts of India. The Committee repudiates the suggestion that the exemption from the operation of the order, now amended, of reports passed for publication by the Committee was any special privilege sought for at the hands of the Government. In its own right and with a view to giving the public a fair and objective account of the happenings the Committee voluntarily undertook to pool all available reports and release a consolidated version and in discharging this self-imposed responsibility, it had constantly kept in mind the regard for truth and the interests of all decent and peace-loving citizens of the province. The Committee is of the opinion that the Government's accusation of misuse of the alleged exemption against it is baseless and impertinent. It is further convinced, on unassailable evidence, that while alleging abuse of power hitherto exercised by the Committee the Government have given unfettered license to the Ministerialist section of the Press to incite lawlessness by exaggerated, inaccurate, tendentious and otherwise prejudicial reports and accounts.

The Committee places on record its emphatic condemnation of the steps now taken by the Government which it considers unwarranted and not at all called for in the present situation, and also of the new order seeking to restrict the size and type of headlines in newspapers. The Committee thinks that having failed to control the situation, the Government are determined by this measure to gag the press in order that the disastrous consequences of their policy, as exhibited in the province wide disorders may be kept back from the public.

The Committee invites editors and proprietors of newspapers, magazines and other periodical journals to arrange and convene a meeting as early as possible to consider the situation and take such steps as they may deem necessary in vindication of the press"

18 Returned To Sind Assembly Unopposed

KARACHI, Nov. 2 (A.P.I.): Further results of the scrutiny of nomination papers received for the general election show that besides three Europeans, three League candidates including Mr. M. A. Khuhro, Public Works Minister, and 12 Congressmen have been returned unopposed to the Sind Assembly.

Commerce Graduates Greet Merchant

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On behalf of the Commerce Graduates' Association, Bombay, the well-known cricketer Vijay Merchant who is a commerce graduate, was felicitated this afternoon at a tea-party at the 'Taj'.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, presided over the function.

Among those who paid tributes to Mr. Merchant's qualities as a cricketer and as a man, were Prince Duleepsingh and Sir P. Thakurdas

Mr. Merchant made a suitable reply.

PARSI DEBACLE IN SIND PENTANGULAR

All Out For 151 In First Innings: Rest Score 53 For Five Wickets

KARACHI, Nov. 2 (A.P.I.): The stands were deserted when the Rest met the Parsis in the fourth-day finals of the Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament for the first time since its inception in 1922 on the Karachi Gymkhana grounds today.

The Parsis winning the toss elected to bat. With the Departure of Irani, their opening batsman for 20 in a total of 27, the Parsis suffered a debacle and lost four valuable wickets including that of their skipper for the addition of only 36 runs. Mascarenhas captured all these wickets for 19 runs including six maidens. With half the side out Bhappo and R. N. Dinshaw who were next associated, playing cautious cricket carried the score to 74, when the former was clean-bowled by Britto for 19 when lunch was taken.

Ninety-five minutes' play sufficed to see the Parsis who were 74 for six all out for 151 runs after the lunch interval. With the exception of the last pair who had put on 47 runs, the rest of the batsmen offered little resistance to the Rest bowlers, who claimed the remaining wickets for the addition of 77 runs.

REST FARE NO BETTER

The Rest fared no better than their opponents and at one stage were 15 runs for four wickets. P. P. Fernandes, their skipper, and J. Britto stemmed the rot and carried the score to 53, when the former was well held by Bhappo for 24 when stumps were drawn for the day.

SCORES

PARSIS FIRST INNINGS:

B. G. Irani lbw Mascarenhas	20
M. N. Dinshaw c S. Fernandes b Mascarenhas	9
A. B. Bhappo b J. Britto	19
K. S. Kabraji c A. Fernandes b Mascarenhas	0
M. J. Mobed (Capt.) c Franco b Mascarenhas	2
S. J. Hira c Harris b Mascarenhas	13
R. N. Dinshaw run out	15
H. F. Mobed b B. D'Cunha	4
H. D. Minwalla b B. D'Cunha	0
B. D. Jagus (not out)	34
S. R. Hatiram b J. Harris	26
Extras	9
Total	151

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 27, 2 for 30, 3 for 30; 4 for 36; 5 for 63; 6 for 74; 7 for 79; 8 for 79; 9 for 79; 9 for 107; 10 for 151.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

W. Mascarenhas 28/10/35/5; J. Harris 7.5/3/14/1; S. Fernandes 6/2/13/0; B. D'Cunha 24/2/52/2; J. Britto 12/1/25/1; P. P. Fernandes 2/0/3/0.

REST FIRST INNINGS:

A. Athaide c M. N. Dinshaw b B. D. Jagus	6
W. Mascarenhas c S. J. Hira b B. D. Jagus	3
A. Fernandes c M. N. Dinshaw b Minwalla	2
J. Britto batting	13
J. Harris c M. N. Dinshaw b B. D. Jagus	0
P. P. Fernandes (Capt). c Bhappo b M. J. Mobed	24
C. Franco batting	0
Extras	5
Total for five wickets	53

LABOUR GAINS IN BRITISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

But Tories Hold Their Own In Southern Counties And Outer Ring Of London

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Reuter): The result of yesterday's Municipal elections in 360 British towns and cities show that the Labour Party has consolidated the striking success it achieved in last year's elections, when it won over 700 seats.

Labour's victory has been tactical rather than strategic, for, while making a net gain of 140 seats, it has gained control of only nine more local authorities and still controls only about one-third of local authorities throughout the country.

PARTY GAINS

The latest state of Party gains and losses is:—

Labour 252 gains, 96 losses.
Conservatives: 135 gains, 132 losses.
Liberals: 16 gains, 36 losses.
Communists: One gain, six losses.
Independents: 61 gains, 194 losses.

Labours' most significant achievement has been to win a clear majority on the Council of the great Midland manufacturing city of Birmingham, closely associated in British politics with the name of the Chamberlain family. Here, Labour gained nine seats.

Generally speaking, Labour made its gains in the industrial areas of Midlands and the North and has only held its ground in the South and the London area. But, it should be noted that the City of London itself was not concerned in the election.

In the outer ring of London—in the suburban and dormitory areas where there is a large middle-class population—and in the southern counties Conservatives have held their own and in some areas gained unexpected successes.

In the working-class areas on the inside edge of London, Labour has consolidated the hold it already had on local administration.

Labour has also made some significant gains in agricultural areas.

COMMUNISTS ROUTED

A feature was the almost complete rout of Communists, only one of over 200 candidates winning—at Willesden, London. They had expected to make substantial gains following the success of the "squatting" campaign a month ago.

It may be argued from the results that the mass of the electorate is not dissatisfied with the Governments policy for rehousing Britain and that the swing to Left which put Labour in power last year has not yet expended its full momentum although the pace has slowed down.

SINO-SOVIET TALKS ON DAIREN

NANKING, Nov. 2, (A.P.A.): The newspaper "Hsin Min Pao", in a Mukden dispatch to-day, said that Chinese and Russian authorities were negotiating for China to take over the administration of Dairen.

The dispatch said that there was a possibility that the Chinese will be requested to assume control of Dairen within 15 days.

BATTLE FOR PORT OF CHEFOO

NANKING, Nov. 2, (Reuter): Chinese Government troops have battled into the communist-held port of Chefoo after landing on the northern coast of Chefoo District, according to semi-official reports received here to-day.

Very fierce street fighting was said to be raging with nationalists meeting stiff resistance from the communist garrison who are continuing to get reinforcements from South Manchuria in spite of the Government naval blockade. It was also reported that nationalists had landed at Weihaiwei, former British Naval Base, 40 miles east of Chefoo and at two other points north-west of Chefoo.

Government troops in South Manchuria were said to be advancing rapidly towards the Soviet-occupied town of Dairen and threatening to bottle up a sizeable communist army battling in the Liaotung Peninsula.

Last Word From Britain?

Egyptian Premier On Treaty Revision

CAIRO, Nov. 2, (Reuter): Egypt's Treaty Delegation of twelve are, this week-end, discussing the advice of Premier Ismael Sidky Pasha who, according to the Wafdist paper, "Al Misr" told them; "It will be useless to try to modify the present British scheme. This is the utmost which we can obtain".

They will probably have until next Saturday to make up their minds whether or not to accept Britain's Treaty offer in reply to their claim for independence for it is believed, the next meeting then will final and decisive.

A week's adjournment not only gives time for reflection but lessens the danger of disturbances during the Bairam Holidays beginning tomorrow when large crowds could easily be gathered.

Strong security precautions have been taken and these together with two days holiday for newspapers and the postponement of opening of universities should ensure a quiet week-end.

Provincial Food Allocation

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2 (A.P.I.): Information now available shows, that of the imported grain from overseas during the period May 1 to September 30, Madras received the highest allocation of 316,000 tons and Bengal came next with 112,000 tons. The allocation for the deficit areas of Bombay, Travancore, Cochin, Mysore and Bihar were 99,000, 26,000, 95,000 and 71,000 tons respectively.

One Killed, 8 Injured In Bombay

Boy Cyclists' Knife Attack On Pedestrian: Two Cases Of Acid Throwing

BOMBAY, Nov. 2 (A.P.I.): "One person has succumbed to his injuries and eight others sustained knife wounds in isolated stabbing incidents in the course of the day," says a Press Note issue at midnight today by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay.

The press note adds: "The areas which reported these attacks in the latter half of the day are Grant Road Girgaum, Lamington Road, Pydhony and Fort.

"In one of these stray incidents this morning which occurred in the Byculla area it is said that a very young boy riding a bicycle attacked a pedestrian with a knife but caused only a very slight injury.

Two incidents of acid throwing, one in New Nagpada and the other in Fort, were also reported today. Three persons sustained burns.

An earlier Press Note says: No other incidents were reported to the Police Headquarters between midnight of Friday and sunrise of Saturday except an attempted arson in Dadar and a minor case of stone-throwing.

The mills, workshops and factories were working this morning with normal attendance.

The looting of a small un-ware shop in Lal Baugh and one case of knife attack in Byculla have been reported since day-break to-day.

ONE STABBED IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 2 (A.P.I.): One incident of stabbing was reported this morning in Kalupur area. Armed police have been posted there.

Restore Peace In City

Hasan A. Shaikh, General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Muslim League, writes:

Appeals have been made by the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Relief Committee, supporting peace and goodwill campaign, initiated by the Sheriff of Bombay. Muslim League Organisation wholeheartedly supports the move and assures the public that the Muslim League will do its utmost to help the restoration of public tranquility. I appeal to the Muslims to use their best offices to restore mutual confidence and peace.

Mr. Usman M Merchant, President of the "B" Ward District Muslim League and member of the Working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League, has issued a statement giving wholehearted support to the peace campaign sponsored by the Sheriff of Bombay. Mr. A. A. Jasdenvala.

INDONESIAN REPUBLIC

Dutch Recognition: Proposal For A Federation

BATAVIA Nov. 2, (Reuter): Indonesian questions are "very near solution", Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook Lieutenant-Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, said tonight. The Dutch Commission-General, of which Dr. Van Mook is one of the four members, and representatives of the Indonesian Republic, headed by Premier Soetan Shahriar will meet again on Monday, when — some optimistic observers hope — a settlement will be reached

"There are a few points", Dr. Van Mook said, "on which we are still inches apart. These are more a matter of form than of substance. I see no insurmountable difficulties."

All informed sources — Indonesian, Dutch and British — agree privately that some such arrangement as the following will emerge from the coming negotiations:

(1) The Netherlands will recognise an independent Indonesian Republic consisting of Java and Sumatra.

(2) The Indonesian Republic will join an Indonesian Federation or a "United States of Indonesia" with the proviso that islands not in the Republic — the Celebes, Bali, Moluccas and others — may become part of the Republic later by local choice.

(3) The Indonesian Federation, by separate Treaty, will become part of a Dutch Union including Surinam and Curacao.

Inside observers say this is all virtually settled except for the final point which hinges actually on the matter of form of wording. There are, of course, endless details to be agreed by the Dutch and the Indonesian Conference members but these will be routine matters once the basic political frame work is established.

INDONESIAN SUPREME DEFENCE COUNCIL

Soekarno Hands Back Chairmanship To Shahriar

BATAVIA, Nov. 1 (Reuter): Dr. I. R. Soekarno, President of the Indonesian Republic has relinquished chairmanship of the Indonesian Supreme Defence Council, handing it back to Prime Minister Dr. Sultan Shahriar, according to an Indonesian News Agency report received here.

Dutch-Indonesian Clash

BATAVIA, Nov. 1 (A.P.A.): A Netherlands Army 'Communique' according to a message received here today, reported the first clashes with Indonesians, when Dutch troops entered Sumatra.

The 'Communique' said that three Dutch were wounded, during an Extremist attack in western Medan. One Dutchman and three Indians were wounded and one Indian was missing after another attack in Medan on an Allied convoy.

Other shooting was reported from the Celebes and from Sourabaya.

Scotland Yard Expects No Jewish Trouble

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Reuter): Scotland Yard to-day stated that they had no information to support reports in London's evening newspapers that Jewish terrorists plan to carry their underground war into the heart of Britain.

"Steps were taken a considerable time ago to deal with any terrorist acts in Britain," a Yard spokesman told 'Reuter.' "They were not directed against acts by any section or fraction but against terrorism in general. Nothing is known here which would support any belief that Jews are out to cause trouble in this country."

Indian Professor For Bangkok Post

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2 (U.P.I.): According to the Allahabad correspondent of the "National Herald", Mr. Bhagwati Dayal, former lecturer at the Allahabad University and at present attached to the Food Department of the Government of India has been appointed Indian Consul for Siam with headquarters at Bangkok.

Indian Agent For Muzo Emeralds

LONDON, Nov. 1 (Reuter).- The whole output of the famous emerald mine of Muzo in Columbia has been purchased by Mr. Howard Hoeffer on behalf of the New York Chain Jewellery Stores, Trebert and Hoeffer incorporated.

Mr. Howard Hoeffer, who is now on his way back to New York on board 'Ile de France', sold in London 1,000,000 dollars worth of emeralds to Mr. R. V. Durlabhji of Jaipur, who is to become his world agent outside the United States.

AMERICA HAS 96 ATOM BOMBS READY.

PLUTONIUM REPLACES URANIUM FOR INCREASED BLAST EFFECT

LONDON, NOV. 2 (REUTER): "AUTHENTIC DETAILS OF THE STRUCTURE AND PRODUCTION OF AMERICAN ATOM BOMBS—FACTS NEVER BEFORE AUTHORITATIVELY STATED", ARE GIVEN IN THE "DAILY EXPRESS" TODAY BY MR. CHAPMAN PINCHER.

"They show", he says, "that America now has just under 100 bombs—huge aerial torpedoes weighing 9,000 pounds—though her atom explosive factories have been working full out since the surrender of Japan.

"The output of the factories at the time of the agasaki explosion, 15 months ago, was six per month. There were eight bombs in store.

"Three huge atomic bateries or 'piles', which make the explosive at Hanford in the State of Washington have not been enlarged. No new ones have been built.

"So allowing for the two bombs used in Bikini experiments, the United States should have in store 96 usable bombs.

"A bomb is so long—about 25 feet with its two parachutes—that to carry it a Superfortress has to have its two separate bomb-bays linked."

"This length is made necessary by a detonating mechanism—a long gun tube through which one piece of explosive metal is fired at another.

ENTER PLUTONIUM

"Plutonium, a more powerful explosive than Uranium, is used in all bombs now being made.

"About 100 pounds of it is fitted as two lumps in a gun tube, one lump at each end. Separately, they are safe When brought together rapidly, they automatically explode.

The great weight of the bomb—just over four tons—is made up chiefly by the gun tube and two thick rings of lead foil.

"These are wrapped round the tube to absorb dangerous radiations from the plutonium which would injure the bomber crew.

"They bring the final diameter of a bomb when fitted with its streamlined casing to just under two feet. Two 'drogues'—parachutes open at each end—check the fall of the bomb to increase the accuracy of a time fuse operating the detonating mechanism. Four small fins complete the streamlining.

"The uranium bomb which destroyed Hiroshima and killed 80,000 people, exploded at 1,000 feet above the ground giving the maximum blast effect."

"At Nagasaki the bomb—more powerful because it contained plutonium—was set to explode at the same height. But one of the parachutes failed and the missile dropped too quickly. Experts calculate that it exploded on the ground or just above it. This explains why its destructive effect was smaller than the Hiroshima bomb."

CALCUTTA MUCH QUIETER

One Fatal Stabbing: Few Cases Of Arson And Acid Throwing

The Director of Publicity to the Government of Bengal has issued the following press note at 8-30 p.m. today:—

Calcutta was very much quieter throughout today. Trams, buses and taxis plied on the principal routes in normal numbers.

Three persons received knife injuries, one of whom later died, and one person was assaulted

There were three cases of arson in vacant houses in South and Central Calcutta.

In North Calcutta three bullock carts loaded with betelnuts were looted. In Central Calcutta acid was thrown at a tram car in which two persons were injured. Six arrests were made in this connection. One private-owned bus was set on fire. No one was injured. There were three explosion of crackers in isolated localities. No one was injured.

In Howrah there were two cases of arson and two cases of stabbing.

One person was injured by brickbats. A person carrying a cracker was himself injured when the cracker exploded. He was arrested.

BUS AND TAXI SERVICES RESUME

After a seven-days' strike, bus and taxi services in Calcutta have been resumed this morning.

The strike commenced as a protest against "the failure" of the Government to provide armed protection for these services in dangerous zones in the city. Following the assurances received from the police and the military, the men decided last evening to resume work

Tram service remains suspended on some routes.

COLLECTIVE FINES IN CALCUTTA

Collective fines totalling Rs. 1,47,500 have so far been imposed on 45 localities in Calcutta in connection with certain recent incidents in the city

Of this Rs. 1,06,500 has been imposed on Hindu localities and Rs. 41,000 on Muslim localities.

TRAINS DIVERTED OVER GRAND CHORD

On account of disturbances in certain areas in Bihar, over the East Indian Railway ,the Punjab Mail, Delhi Express, Parcels Express and Benares Express trains which left Howrah yesterday had to be diverted over the Grand Chord, says the Public Relations Officer, Calcutta Railways.

TROOPS DID VISIT SHAHAPORE VILLAGE

The following press note has been issued:

The Military authorities wish to correct the impression created by a correspondent from East Bengal who alleges that troops have not visited Shahapore village. As a result of the reports of attacks by goondas, troops from 4/2 Gurkhas were engaged in vigorous patrolling in and around Shahapore on October 30 and 31 and with police help killed two goondas, one goonda however, escaped before the troops arrived.

DISCOURAGING EVACUATION

Since the situation is now greatly improved, the Military authorities are anxious to rehabilitate villages and restore confidence, and are, therefore, discouraging evacuation of people from their villages.

ONE KILLED IN DACCA

Looting And Arson In Villages Nearby

DACCA, Nov. 2 (A.P.I.): One person was killed yesterday in an area of the city. Following this there was an exchange of brickbats between hostile crowds, when police arrived and dispersed the mob. Two persons were slightly injured as a result of police firing in one area. Three persons were injured today in different parts of the city upto 4 p.m.

Reports of serious disturbances in certain villages under P. S. Kapasia, in North Sadar Sub-division, received here, state that many houses have been looted and burnt The District Magistrate told the press that an armed force had been sent to the locality.

According to Mr. Srish Chandra Chatterjee, President of the District Congress Committee, 28 houses were looted in an area eight miles from Dacca recently.

Following looting of houses in a village in the Sadar Sub-Division under P. S. Tejgaon, many refugees have evacuated from the village and arrived here.

72-HOUR CURFEW AT KAYATTUL

The District Magistrate has imposed a 72-hour curfew at Kayattul area, following some incidents, there.

SEC. 144 AT COMILLA AND SAHIBGANJ

COMILLA, (Tipperah), Nov. 2 (A. P. I): An order under Sec. 144, Cr. P. C. has been promulgated here, prohibiting assembly of more than five persons except n railway stations cinemas and places of worship. The order comes into force with the immediate effect.

SAHIBGANJ, Nov. 1 (A.P.I.): In view of the forthcoming "Bakr-Id" festival, the existing communal tension and immediate apprehensions of a breach of the peace in the town, orders under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. have been promulgated here prohibiting the carrying of any weapons such as lathis, swords, spears, daggers knives etc and the importing and storage for sale or distribution of the said weapons in a shop or a godown of a shop. Curfew has also been imposed in the town to be in force between 6 p.m. 5 A.M.

PEACE COMMITTEE FOR BHOPAL

BHOPAL, Nov. 2(A.P.I.): A Central Peace Committee has been formed here under the chairmanship of the Home Member, Mr. Shuaib Qureish to help Government maintain communal harmony. Fifteeen ward committees have also been appointed

The committees, which consist of persons of all shades of opinion, were appointed at a meeting of leading citizens of Bhopal.

NO COALITION FOR BENGAL

Chief Minister Scotches Speculations

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2, (APA): Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister of Bengal said today there was no possibility of a Congress-League Coalition Government being formed in the province.

The prospects of the formation of a Coalition Ministry in Bengal are the subject of speculation in political circles in Calcutta with the arrival here of top-ranking Congress and Muslim League leaders today, says the Associated Press of India. The formation of such a Ministry was suggested in nationalist circles soon after the August riots in Calcutta as one way of restoring normal conditions in the province.

The Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, however, then indicated that while he would certainly welcome the formation of a Coaliation Government in the province and would work for a United Bengal, it was illogical to demand a Coalition Ministry in Bengal without a corresponding settlement at the Centre and in other provinces.

The United Press of India understands that Gandhiji has, in the course of discussions with the Bengal Governor, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Premier, and other political leaders of Bengal, urged on them the imperative necessity of forming a Central Peace Committee consisting of five members of the Muslim community and five members of the Hindu community including the Congress with a view to establishing peace and amity without which a Coalition Government in Bengal could not be success.

It is understood that as a result of sincere efforts being made by the Bengal Premier and other political leaders, the Central Peace Committee with branches all over the province will be an accomplished act before Gandhiji leaves Bengal. A joint statement in this connection is likely to be issued shortly.

Mahatma Gandhi had told him that he (the Mahatma) was prepared to remain in Bengal until peace was restored in the province, Mr. Suhrawardy told the Associated Press of America.

Gandhiji is not expected o leave Sodepur, Calcutta, for East Bengal until Wednesday, Mr. Suhrawardy said. The Mahatma originally had been scheduled to leave on Sunday

The delay in Gandhiji's departure means that he will be in Calcutta for the Muslim holiday of Bakr-Id falling on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

The Muslim paper, "Star of India", in an editorial this evening, expresses considerable dismay at the suggestion that Bengal may soon have a Coalition Ministry. It says that "the whole basis of the demand that there should be a Coalition in Bengal is that strife will not cease until such a change takes place. But strife is not peculiar to Bengal. It exists in the whole of India. Why should then the remedy of a Coalition be asked for in Bengal and not for other provinces where Congress rules?"

The paper concludes: "Muslims will welcome a Coalition in Bengal when the far greater need for it in other provinces has been met. Until then to countenance such a move will amount not only to an insult to Muslim Bengal, but a betrayal of the unfortunate Muslims in provinces where they are in a minority".

Big Republican Gains Forecasted

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (Reuter): All unofficial nation-wide polls point to big republican anti-Truman gains in the next Tuesday's elections—when the Americans go to polls to elect the Congress for the remaining two years of President Truman's Administration, writes Stanley Burch, Reuter's Correspondent.

There is widespread belief that the Republican will gain control of the House of Representatives which would mean gain control of the House of Representatives which would mean that the Government would be functioning with a hostile Congress and a constant possibility of President Truman vetoing Congressional legislation and of the Congress vetoing bills submitted by the President

Miners Strike Called Off

DHANBAD, Nov. 2, (A. P. I.): The labour strike involving 6,000 miners in 16 collieries of the Tisra and Dhanbad groups has been called off. Three mines are reported to be in an unworkable condition as they are under water.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

B. B. R. C.'S SUCCESS IN ROVERS' CUP. UP-COUNTRY TEAMS DISAPPOINT. PRICE OF OVER-CONFIDENCE. NARAYAN'S COSTLY MISTAKE. STALENESS OF INDIAN PLAYERS. TATA'S LUCK. BAD SPORTSMANSHIP. JAYARAMAN'S SUPERVISION.

Another Rovers Season has come and gone. We had great hopes that the famous Cup will at last remain with a civilian club in Bombay. But the British Base Reinforcement Camp from Kalyan dashed our hopes to the ground. Like their predecessors from Deolali who sprang a surprise on the Cooperage-goers a couple of years ago by defeating the W.I.A.A. Staff in the final, the Kalyan team overpowered the Trades the Automen's successors and their strongest opponents, in the penultimate round and then Tatas in the final. It was a most creditable feat on the part of the soldiers, as they had not even entered for the competition. If the Welch Regiment had not cried off at the eleventh hour and the W.I.F.A. permitted their late entry, B.B.R.C. would not have come into the picture at all.

UP-COUNTRY TEAMS DISAPPOINT

It was, however, one of the poorest finals Bombay has ever seen. And the Semi-finals were no better. The stands were sparsely populated throughout. I freely concede that the Curfew had something to do with it. But the fact that both the up-country sides, Bangalore Muslims and Delhi Young Men, were knocked out earlier—coupled with the exorbitant gate-charges—kept many people away.

It is a pity that our Cooperage Nabobs still pay high premium on the past reputation of these outsiders, forgetting that the local teams have taken immense strides during the last few years. I hope that they are now convinced by their poor performances against Trades and Tatas that they are not worth the price paid for. This will save the public from fleecing in future.

PRICE OF OVER-CONFIDENCE

Trades lost the chance on account of their own folly—over confidence. After they had routed Delhi by 7—1, they felt that they had the trophy in their pockets—so much so that I heard Pesi Hiriee their Manager was prepared to accept a bet of 50 -1 in favour of his side! I have no doubt that the same feeling pervaded all the players—with the result that the League Champions were almost rushed out of their feet in the first ten minutes of play. It was solely due to the heroic efforts of their defenders that no goals were scored against them. It was rather unfortunate, that Rashad and Bhimrao were 'hors de combat.' Their absence were keenly felt by the defence and the attack —particularly the latter.

NARAYAN'S COSTLY MISTAKE

Narayan was a mere mis-fit in the attacking line. He roamed aimlessly about all the time which put their combination out of gear. Worst of it all he threw away a spot-kick. Had he taken full advantage of it the match might have told a different tale altogether. But I think Referee Hallows made a mistake by not asking the shot to be taken again, as the Camp goalie had moved when Narayan was about to kick. Mandon Tatas Captain, who was sitting near me was of the same opinion. Even then the game was not lost, as the scoreboard was still blank. But surprising as it may seem, our stalwarts appeared to lose heart and played tamely thereafter.

STALENESS OF INDIAN PLAYERS

It was undoubtedly the bustling tactics of the soldiers which were in a large measure responsible for the incoherent play of the Indians. Thomas was another player who was off-colour. So Parab, Raymond and Dhakuram could not do themselves justice. Another thing which handicapped these forwards was the frequent lifting of the ball by the defenders. Taller as they are, the soldiers had always the better of it. I must add, however that they were quicker on the ball than the Indians, though the latter had the ground absolutely to their taste.

It seemed to me that they were tired out long before the final whistle was blown. Was it due to the long-drawn out season? To play for more than seven months at a stretch would certainly make people stale and tired. The W.I.F.A. must curtail its season in future.

TATA'S LUCK

Tatas were, indeed, lucky to win by a snap goal against Bangalore. Krishnan who scored the goal was far from successful as a pivot. A player who cannot head the ball should be the last person to be entrusted with this vital position. Besides Krishnan lacked the sense of anticipation and positional play. I fail to understand how he came to be there. Shetty would certainly have been more useful in this berth. But more pathetic was the working of their forward line. There was not one player who did his job well. But for the Herculean efforts of Mandon and Co. in the defence lines, Tatas would never have reached the final stage. All this speaks poorly of the Bangaloreans no doubt. But they never showed anything which was either classy or sparkling.

BAD SPORTSMANSHIP

Contrary to expectations, however, Tatas rose to the occasion in the final. So stubborn and dogged was their defence that B.B.R.C. forwards found it exceedingly difficult to penetrate. Two magnificent shots—a daisy-cutter by Martindale from the top of the box and a lob by Preston from the wing, which beat Thingalaya, Tata's custodian, neck and crop.—helped the soldiers to carry the day.

I must however strongly condemn the behaviour of the Tommies when Referee Jayaraman awarded a penalty against them. The decision was quite fair. Even if it was otherwise they had no business to surround the official and question his decision repeatedly. I am glad that Jayaraman was firm and stuck to his gun till the last. I hope the military authorities would take serious view of this unsporting conduct and reprimand the players concerned. It is the duty of the W.I.F.A. too to take notice of the incident and bring the culprits to book. Such cases are becoming frequent among the servicemen of late and they must be stopped.

JAYARAMAN'S SUPERVISION

In these days of colourless and indifferent refereeing, it was really a pleasure to see him supervising some of the difficult games in a most efficient manner. As a first class player, he has improved fast in this department and may now be regarded as the best referee in Bombay today. It was therefore but meet that he was appointed to referee the most important match of the season. Young as he is, I expect him to serve in his new capacity for several years yet. I only hope that he will not fall into the bad books of the authorities for some reason or other and his career cut short prematurely as has been the case with some others in the past.

Is It True?

That the Czars of the B.P.O.A. have ordained that the control of all branches of sport should now return to their hands?

That the Provincial Cycling Association has been asked to close their shop and hand over all their assets to Bhoot and Co. for proper use?

That the cyclists have girded up their loins to give an even battle to the Dictators by banning all B.P.O.A. meets?

That the newly-formed B.P.A.A.A. has also received prompt attention at the hands of Tony de Mello who has declared its existence 'ultra vires'?

That the W.I.F.A. Committee has changed its tune to suit the change in the political weather?

That they sacked J.C.M. from Vice-Presidentship when he followed the "Quit India" policy of the Congress?

That they invited Minister Morarji Desai to preside at the Rovers Cup final though he had supported the same policy?

That they may invite even the Arch-Rebel Jawaharlal Nehru, should he condescend to accept the honour?

That Indian players and clubs may have a fairer deal at their hands in future provided Congress remains in the ministries?

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Let us talk it over—

"Meeting a new person is an adventure in life." I read this somewhere a few years back and ever since it has stuck into my mind like the wild grass roots in an unkept ground. In spite of the scorching sun, the grazing cattle and the unmindful tread of passersby the tender blades force their way out in the open space.

It is funny the way some stray sentences get the hold of our minds! By nature I am not fashioned a socialite nor can life show me up as a misanthrope. However, the opportunities of meeting people (on one's own) at an early stage of life has somewhat reduced the thrill in the 'adventure of meeting a new person'! All the same it would be preposterous to deny at a mature stage that meeting people is an education in itself.

The other day I came across a lady who has interested herself in the work of a Women's Rescue Home in her own home town. To put it in her words, "I don't believe in being an idle patron of a responsible institution like this. I feel it obligatory on my past to take active interest in running the Home, in framing its policy and so on." After an awkward pause she told me that women of all castes and creeds were given shelter in that Home. Now my curiosity was roused and I asked her if untouchables also were treated on equal footing. She hurled at me an emphatic "yes" but started an argument in the same breath. It was the policy of the institution not to make any distinction based on caste or creed. But there were practical difficulties in the way—comparatively 'untouchable' girls were not merely unclean but less prone to discipline.

WOMEN'S PAGE

Well, that is exactly why they ought to be made to live among women more soberly disposed. After all every such institution has its code of punishment and it should not be difficult to deal with an impossible individual. In the course of the discussion which followed, the same lady gave an instance of deliberate mischief on the part of an 'untouchable' inmate.

* * *

At one time there was a solitary 'untouchable' girl among forty inmates of the Rescue Home. Of course she could move about freely amongst her companions. The others, however, expected her to behave herself. But no, she was no believer in the democratic ways of majority rule. She would get up early in the morning every day and dip her ungainly pot and fingers in the fresh, cool water of the small tank. And that used to send her companions in rage. They would bully and bluster her all at once but the girl would not mend her ways. Nor could the matron prevent her from indulging in such 'pleasure' for after all that little "devil" was on the right side of the law! And as for the lady patron she considered it as taking undue advantage of the situation!!

Well, if you ask me, the girl deserved unstinted applause for asserting her rights. What did she care if she derived the rights due to anybody's progressive views or political pose? It was enough for her to know that she had a free access to the water tank as anyone else in the Home. It was this very consciousness that gave her the courage to defy her companions all by herself. 'Rights' by themselves do not mean much to those who enjoy them as a matter of course, but the very consciousness of having achieved them anew makes all the difference in the world to those once denied. Is it not time our well-meaning reformists grasped this bittersweet truth and became less patronising towards those whom they want to "uplift".

—*Leela.*

WHEN YOUR PRIDE IS WOUNDED

By Francis Foster

I watched a young man the other day viciously slash down a bed of nettles. He had ventured too near and had been stung, but he wasn't destroying the nettle-bed to prevent other people from being similarly stung; he was retaliating on the nettles because they'd hurt him!

Now we know that such behaviour is entirely irrational, yet we are all liable to act more or less in the same way. Who has not heard of a bad golfer losing his temper when he's fluffed a shot and smashing his golf club across his knee? Who has not seen a child, furious because he couldn't strike the right notes on a piano, viciously thump the keys with a fist or bang down the lid?

A Scapegoat

When we behave like that we act as though we believed that the nettle, the golf-club or the piano, or whatever it may be, is our enemy and needs punishment. But it is we ourselves who are at fault, and the unoffending object of our wrath becomes a scapegoat—we load our deficiencies on to it.

In a different category is the man who, having quarrelled with his wife, kicks the cat or slams an unoffending door. He is just in a temper and out of joint with the world, and as often as not he thinks that by harming the cat or the door he is hurting his wife. In that case the cat or the door personifies the wife, and again a scapegoat is chosen.

The worst type (and this may easily develop from either of the other too) is the person whom for somequite personal reason or other, bears a grudge against the world in general or one large section of society or an institution.

Anti-Social

When you meet a cynic or a woman-hater or a man-hater or a rabid anti-religionist or anyone of that sort, you may be quite sure that some where in the past he has had a personal experience which has soured him. A man who has been cheated may, if he allows his resentment to get the better of him, distrust all men afterwards; a jilted lover may hate not only the man or woman concerned but the opposite sex *in toto*—and so on.

And if a man happens to have been disappointed in several directions he is quite liable to become anti-social—unconsciously to condemn all mankind and elevate himself to a solitary position of sanity or goodness.

Now if any of these types and their history could be psychologically examined, one factor common to all would emerge. In each case the person concerned would be found to be unconsciously hiding a secret: it is that the cause of the original incident which made him anti-social lay not in the person or institution which he thinks has injured him *but in himself.*

The Consequence

If you recall the examples given of the man stung by a nettle, the golfer fluffing a shot, the child striking the wrong notes on the piano, you will recognise that it was the person concerned who was at fault, not the nettles, the golf-club or the piano. Hurt pride resulted. You get the same phenomenon when the bad workman blames his tools.

What is the significance of all this? It is the very important psychological fact that wounded pride may sour a person so much that it poisons his whole life and may even eventually drive him to crime or suicide. Indeed, it may do more than that, for if the person concerned is of unusual mental ability, he may even effect a large number of people.

If this is doubted take the example of Schickelgruber, the obscure Austrian whose pride was hurt because people wouldn't recognise his skill as an artist and who, having unusual mental powers, set out to avenge himself on mankind. Changing his name to Hitler, he set the world aflame and was responsible for the untimely death of millions.

Look Out For Faults

It is an astonishing fact that whereas the average human being is generally ready to be tolerant towards other where their real faults are concerned, he cannot be tolerant towards his own. Subconsciously he recognises his deficiencies, but he won't do so consciously because self-pride is affronted. And so a "conflict" is set up in his mind, and he nurses a grievance against other people. Even the jilted lover may be included in this generalisation, for the fact that his lady has perferred another obviously points to some deficienty in himself, and he either knows or imagines what it is.

Actually we are being quite rational in being tolerant of other people's deficiencies and faults but not of our own. The point is, however, that if evil consequences are not to ensue, we must force ourselves *consciously* to recognise those deficiencies and faults for what they are, and this is perhaps the hardest thing in the world for the average man to do.

If you want to lead a happy life, don't be ashamed to look for faults within yourself. If you quarrel with anyone, or even if you think badly of anyone, the chances are that it is you yourself who is the person at fault, if only you will let yourself see it.

There is an old maxim to the effect that if you lend money to a friend he ceases to be your friend. It is too often a true maxim, and the reason is that in nine cases out of ten the borrower subconsciously recognises that had he been prudent he need never have had cause to borrow. He won't consciously recognise that fact and the inevitable result of the conflict set up in his mind is that he hates the man who has, as a result of prudence, a sufficiency of money to enable him to lend.

Old Thomas a Kempis was perfectly right when he averred that we always tend to load our sins on to other people. The weakest trait in mankind is his desire to find a scapegoat.

ERASE WRINKLES WITH THIS "IRON"

This is one of the many toilet requisites shown at the "Britain Can Make It" Exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. It consists of a face-cream container, a trigger, and a tube leading up to an "iron". The iron is dipped in hot water, and as it is applied to the face, the trigger is squeezed, forcing the cream onto the face. The cream is then "ironed" down. This results in a better application of the cream and eliminates wastage.

"Porter," said an old woman at a country station, "what time is there a train to Greenock?"

"Six-thirty," replied the porter, sharply.

"What?" exclaimed the old woman, who was slightly deaf.

"Six-thirty, repeated the porter, abruptly, and turned away.

Not being satisfied, she approached another porter and asked him the same question.

"There's a train at half-past, six, ma'am," replied the porter, politely.

"That'll do very well," said the old woman. "I just asked that other fellow, and he said next Thursday."

* * * *

At the end of a sermon in a Scottish church an ardent prohibitionist was permitted by the entirely anti-prohibitionist parson to say a few words on his pet subject.

"Brethren," he said, "if I had all the whisky, brandy, and champagne in the world, I would fling the whole of it into the Clyde."

He sat down, and in the pause that followed the parson rose.

"We shall conclude," he said, "by singing Hymn 157: 'Shall we gather at the river?'"

* * * *

Aunt Mary: "And what did Daddy say when you told him you had won first prize for dictation?"

Bobby: "He said, 'Well, well, you're getting more like your mother every day.'"

Herbert went to visit his girl friend in the country. A large sign on the gate read: "Beware of the Dog." He moved forward gingerly and was confronted by similar signs every few yards, all cautioning him to beware of the dog.

Finally he reached the house.

"I'd like to have a look at that great big brute of a dog of yours!" he told his fiancee.

"Big brute of a dog....? Oh, you mean Fifi? She's only two months old, and so small I'm always afraid people will step on her!"

Two Dramas

TALASH-O-NIGAR. By Zia Sarhadi. Published by the Taj Office, Muhammad Ali Road, Bombay. Crown 8 vo Pp. 178. Rs. 2-0-0.

The book consists of two dramas of which the first is entitled the Nigar while the second is entitled the Talash. Both are remarkable in their own ways.

In the first drama which consists of nine scenes and occupies more than 100 pages. the author introduces characters who appear to be bundles of contradictions but, as a matter of fact, they have their own ideologies and principles of life which have all been very well brought out in the course of extremely refreshing dialogues. The reader will no doubt find many innovations. many departures from ordinary ruts and orthodox conceptions of life. but they have been presented in such a forceful manner that one cannot but sincerely appreciate their values.

The second drama, Talash, describes how a young man, a victim of frustrated love, ultimately marries, much against the wishes of his parents, a fallen woman with the only idea of helping her to rise to her womanhood again by serving the suffering humanity. The various scenes in this drama are very superb indeed.

We offer our congratulations to the publishers for publishing a book which cuts up the ante-diluvian notions of the present day society and which is at the same time so human. Both the dramas cut new ground in more ways than one, and they must be carefully read in order to be thoroughly appreciated.

Z. A. BARNI.

A War Classic

"ECLIPSE" by Alan Moorehead, Thackers, Rs. 7/14.

Alan Moorehead has achieved deserved fame as one of the finest reporters of world war two. He was most everywhere on the far-flung battlefronts and what is more when it mattered most. His "African Triology" is already considered a classic. It portrayed the shifting fortunes of the war in the Western Desert from the dark days when Wavell turned the tables on Graziani with a handful of men to the triumphant end of that campaign by Montgomery and Alexander aided by their American Allies.

"Eclipse" was the code word given to the occupation of Germany and it forms a very appropriate title indeed of this book. Moorehead begins his narrative with the invasion of Sicily and carries it on in his own inimitable manner right to the capitulation of the Nazis in May 1945. The opening in Sicily, the long bitter trek through Italy, the mighty preparations that heralded D-day in Normandy, the pursuit of the Wehrmacht through France, Belgium and Holland and the final scene of capitulation by Admiral Doenitz—all are described in a vivid and realistic manner.

For sheer gripping interest this book naturally beats its predecessor, which is natural that the last year of war in Europe was packed with far more dramatic incidents than the three years of seesaw in Africa. Moorehead, however never runs after sensation mongering or even dramatization. He is an objective reporter faithful to facts and never twists events for effect. All the same his style has a subjective charm. His description of the liberation day in Paris and Copenhagen, for example. are masterpieces. And yet how skilfully he delienates the difference in the feelings of Frenchmen and the Danes?

Apart from its value as a first-hand, authentic report, "Eclipse" will be useful to the future historian. There is no doubt whatever that Moorehead's book will live long in its own right as a classic of world war two.

N. J.

Sales Tax

THE SALES TAX MANUAL. By Ratilal Keshavlal Desai. Price Rs. 4/- Publishers, C. C. Vora, Ahmedabad.

Apart from supplying the bare text of the Bombay Sales Tax Act and Rules in a handy volume with an index for ready reference, this book hardly serves any useful purpose. The commentary is scanty and merely involves a repetition of what is stated in the sections themselves. As far as language is concerned the book is certainly not well-written. The publisher's note as well as the author's introduction to the book suffer from the same shortcoming The introduction ends with the following amusing sentence which we are sure does not convey what the author meant to say:

"If there are any defects pointed out to me, I shall try to incorporate them in the next edition."

J

URDU PUBLICATIONS

FATH-E-BAIT-UL-MUQADDAS. By Muhammad Sadiq Husain Siddiqi. Published by Sultan Husain, Bookseller, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay 3. Crown 8vo. Pp. 265. Price Rs. 2-8-0.

This novel describes a unique achievement in the history of the world, the conquest of Jerusalem at the hands of Hazrat Omar, the 2nd Caliph of Islam. Like the other novels this is also woven round a love-story which is of a very elevating character. 'Inter alia' the writer elucidates general teachings of Islam which were the guiding principles of early Mussalmans and for which they deservedly earned the respect of all those around them.

MUKAMMAL TARIKH-E-AZAD HIND FAUJ. By Asrar Ahmad Azad. Published by Naya Kitab Ghar, Urdu Bazar, Jame Masjid, Delhi. Crown 8 vo. Pp. 7 x 563. Rs. 6-0-0.

It is a very laudable attempt on the part of the compiler to give in a book form a connected account of the various movements for the freedom of the country, culminating in the formation of the Indian National Army. The writer, in doing so, has also taken note of such movements as had their origin outside India. But their treatment is very meagre, since the writer's chief aim seems to be to give a detailed account of the I.N.A. only from the time of its inception upto the conclusion of the case at Delhi. The account of the I.N.A. is based on various authentic documents.

The general get-up of the book is splendid, but the price is a bit exorbitant.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Why people call Sind a desert, I realised this time more than ever before. ..... As we passed through the limits of Sind, on both sides of the train were visible vast, barren lands—there were hardly any trees or bushes, and even the mountains at a distance were mere stones and nothing else.

What a contrast this made with the surroundings of Bombay—There everything is green, including the high mountains..... I remembered my last trip to Poona. As the train passed. one saw greenery all around, and how beautiful appeared those small water-falls. It was a treat. a real feast for the eyes.

And here, if nothing else, dust flew straight into the face, and small coal-pieces, too. Besides there was unbearable heat. Bombay also is hot at this time of the year..... But what made the heat unbearable here, I cannot account for. Nonetheless, Sind is my native Province, and as the train entered into its precincts, my heart already began to leap with great joy.

When I last visited Sind, it was in the year 1941. with a party of fifty Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Children and Workers, at the time of the First All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers. This time I have come here with the idea of having a holiday. It was a pleasant surprise to all friends and relatives, for I arrived in Sind without any notice to anybody practically.

* * * *

After two days' stay at Karachi, I proceeded to Sukkur to attend the Sukkur District Balkan-ji-Bari Children's Gathering and the Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference. I am writing to you this letter from Sukkur. The functions are all over and almost everyone has left for his place, excepting just one or two Groups who also will be leaving late to-night or early to-morrow morning.

About three hundred children had come here from the adjoining villages, and what a gala time they had together. On Saturday morning, a reception was accorded to the President-elect, Shri Kishin Chand "Bewas", the premier poet of Sind. at the Sukkur Railway Station. He was taken round the town in a procession, in which the children's slogans "Balkan-ji-Bari Amar Rahe", i.e., "Long Live Balkan-ji-Bari" resounded with echoes.

Then they went to see the Minaret. visited the J. B. Mangharam's Biscuit Factory, and had a boat excursion to the Rohri Bridge and the Sadh Bala. In the evening was arranged a variety entertainment show where also the President of the Gathering, Shri Kishen Chand "Bewas" and Shri Shevak Bhojraj delivered speeches, emphasising upon the parents' duties to children.

On the next day, Sunday morning, the National Flag hoisting ceremony was performed by Swami Krishna Nand. After that the children went in camel carts to the Barrage. In the afternoon was held the Workers' Conference under the presidentship of Shri Kishin Chand "Bapa", and in the evening again a children's variety entertainment show was arranged.

I got an opportunity to attend some of the local Schools and Bal Mandirs on Monday morning, besides attending the Village Children's Gathering earlier and the Sukkur Children's Gathering in the afternoon. I propose to visit Larkana hereafter, than Kambar, and after that to proceed to Hyderabad. About these visits I shall write an account in the next Sunday's "Corner."

* * * *

Well, the zeal and enthusiasm with which the Sukkur Balkan-ji-Bari Workers, specially the President, Shri Hassanand Gandhi, the Vice-President, Miss Saraswati Panjwani, and the Secretary, Shri Sadhuram Nihalani, have been working for these functions, and the happiness experienced by all and particularly the children go to show the extent to which the Balkan-ji-Bari has proved useful and satisfactory to the young and the old alike.

There was a new find during these functions,—Shri Kishin Chand "Bapa" who seems to have acquired a great art of relaxing stories. Of course, there was Shri Ram B. Motwani, General Secretary of the Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, to inspire all. And unfortunately, the President, Shrimati Parwati T. Gidwani, could not be present on the occasion, as her health did not permit her to do so, and she was missed a great deal.

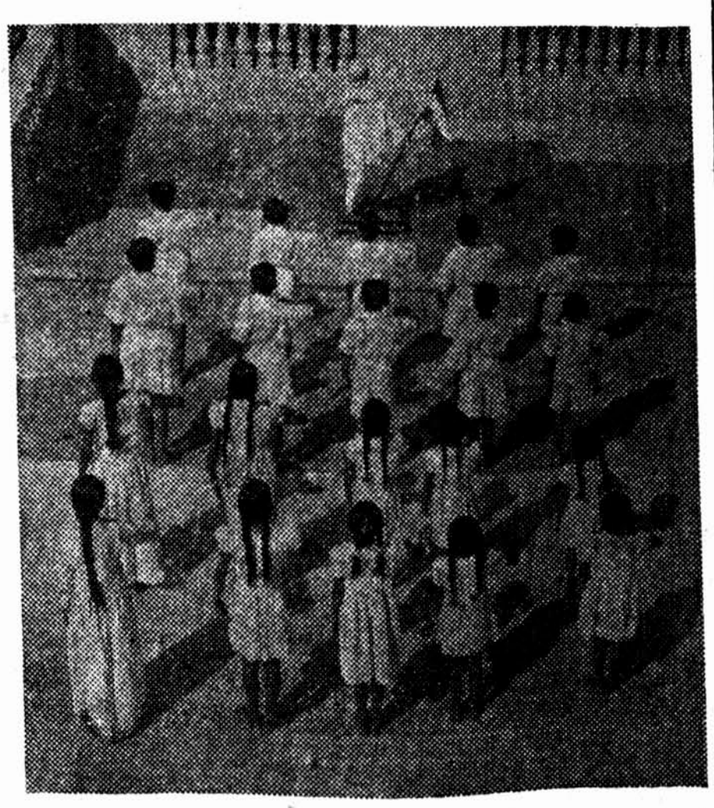
The Young Enthusiastic Secretaries of the Poona City Balkan-ji-Bari: In the middle Shri Veerendra Adhiya.

On behalf of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. I invited the Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers to attend the forthcoming Second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference, due to be held in Bombay in the next Christmas holidays from 27th to 31st December. Many of them have accepted the invitation, and we may expect at least fifty of them to attend.

I understand that preparations for the holding of the Conference are in full swing at Bombay. How many Balkan-ji-Bari Workers from other Provinces are going to attend it? Please send for the full particulars about the Conference from the General Secretary, B. P. Balkanji-Bari, 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1. All the Provinces must be fully represented.

All Good wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 52.



Children too celebrated the Azad Hind Fouz week. These photographs show. Brother Priyavadan, "Double" of Netaji, Inspecting the Guards" and "Saluting the Flag."

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Education Through Eyes And Ears—Freedom Granted To Ears—Educative Values Of Film—Place Of Art In Visual Education—Wanted Comprehensive Planning—Classical Music For The People—All-India Radio's Music Policy—Wanted Folk Art Survey Of India—American For Re-planning Village Life.

Education is not confined merely to book-learning nor does it end with schooling. Its scope will be greatly widened if it is interpreted in the terms of acquisition of knowledge by every means and from every source. Eyes and ears are the chief sense-organs through which knowledge is imbibed and the process of education should continue as long as they jointly or separately retain their receptivity—their normal functions. Everything visible or audible should have positive educative values if it is selected as an aid to the education of the individual.

Audio-Visual

Visual education has emerged in recent years as an auxiliary to book-learning. Since its application is more or less restricted to schooling in this country, its benefits are denied to adults and also to children who are outside the school. If regular schooling has limitations of age and if adult-education is taken in its literary sense and imparted as a voluntary service, education by other methods should be made available to all those who need to be trained as decent citizens irrespective of their age or social station.

Again the term visual education is scientifically incorrect as it cares for the eyes and leaves ears to imbibe whatever is poured into them. The radio and the gramophone appeal to the hearing. The screen and the stage appeal simultaneously to the senses of sight and hearing; and in most of the cases eyes and ears being functionally sound, they both should be treated as channels of education. None of the two can be made to rest while the other is functioning. The exact term for the new method should be audio-visual education.

Values Of Environments

If meant for children the audio-visual education should include in its scheme the environments in which they live, move and study. Education by sight and hearing should begin with the withdrawal of children from the unhealthy atmosphere or with the improvement in the surroundings with which they are constantly in contact. In their tender impressionable age school-going children readily imbibe what is distinctly harmful to them, and ultimately they emerge as individuals with "arrested growth" or perverted taste.

They lose much more by the daily glance at the undesirable posters or ugly sites than what they gain by the occasional attendance at the shows of educational films in the schools. The All India Radio has a special programme of school broadcasts whose approach is very limited. The majority of children listen to the general broadcasts at home and evince keener interest especially in the records of film-songs which are poured out by the radio in profusion and which are not calculated to train them in the appreciation of music or poetry.

Children can easily collect, in gramophone records, the film songs and other light varieties which they love to hear frequently. They are the worst sufferers of the tripartite pact entered into by the talkie, radio and gramophone to propagate music of the "screen-brand." The general broadcasts especially of music by the radio must be planned with an eye on their educational interests. Children should, moreover, be given something positive by introducing classical music in its simplified form and on a graded scale as a compulsory subject in the curriculum of studies. The mechanical agencies for the dissemination of music should be related to the educational system.

Role Of Film

Visual education involves consideration of a two-fold problem when it is interpreted mainly in the terms of the film. Entertainment, even, if it is considered to be innocent in its effect, has its own positive or negative educational possibilities. The films, which are designed as entertainment to adults, cannot be prevented from performing their subsidiary function of miseducation when children are indiscriminately exposed to the influences of all of them. The first requisite of visual education is the production and regular supply of specialised entertainment films for children and the provision of special cinema houses for them.

Then comes the question of the production of educational shorts to supplement schooling and to impart direct instruction to children. India has programmes of visual aids to children and also to adults working in fields and factories; but she has not realised the importance of organising a machinery for the production of films for different purposes. It should be relevantly noted that the educational films for Indians should be based on the Indian traditions and conditions.

Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer have launched a programme for the production and distribution of cultural and educational films. Some of the resourceful Indian film companies would also be prepared to undertake educational work, but the Government should patronise them liberally and induce them to do so. At present the problem of visual education is in a state of confusion. Films are bought and collected by municipalities, railway companies and private agencies and are exhibited according to their individual plans. Oviously there is no co-ordination of their efforts. Visual education demands judicious planning and a sound system of production and distribution. It should be entrusted to a central organisation which should function through its provincial branches.

Art—A Teacher

Art is a potent medium of visual instruction. It's exclusion, therefore, from the conception of visual education is irrational. India's cultural history has a brilliant chapter on audio-visual education through the medium of art. Knowledge was distributed far and wide by artists like story-tellers, actors, dancers, musicians, painters and sculptors. Illiteracy had not prevented people from acquiring knowledge. Art continued to be a liaison between them at the one end and scholars, litterateurs and thinkers at the other as late as the medieval times.

If visual education is to be systematic and efficient, it should be made to admit art in its plan. Museums should be aligned with the educational system. Being few and far between at present they will be able to supply the needs of the local institutions only, but they can serve the districts to some extent if they are required to organise circulating departments. Visits to the archaeological sites and monuments and to the centres of cottage industries in a given area will be an additional visual aid to education.

Art-contemporary and ancient—can be made accessible to the districts by the system of peripatetic exhibitions. The circulation of works of art from museums and exhibitions held in towns should be left to a special organisation to be styled as the exhibition bureau. Visual and aesthetic education of children in districts will be facilitated by the collection, in schools, of the reproductions, prints and photographs. Visual education of children and adults with art as its medium needs thorough planning and co-operation, of competent art teachers.

Music For The People

Employees of textile and electrical companies at Sydney, Australia, are said to have preference for better class of music—for symphonic programmes. Classical music gained immense popularity in Britain and some other countries during the years of war. In Britain concert halls were closed and music organisations functioning in normal times were paralysed, but music of high order was made available to the people by the Council for Encouragement to Music and Arts and through "Music while you Eat"—lunch-hour, concerts-organised by it at the National Gallery.

'Music while you work" was a regular programme for factories. The fact that classical music is intended for and should be introduced to the people is fully realised by Soviet Russia. The Moscow State Philharmonic Society has arranged for the winter about 1,000 concerts in clubs, factories and educational institutions. The war did not reveal any "new interest" in Britain. It gave an opportunity to the people to express their latent interest in and enjoy the finest kind of music—the so-called high-brow classical music by providing the same to them in clubs, camps, factories and air-raid shelters. The war gave to the people a better and the most desirable alternative to light music.

Music On A. I. R.

The Radio has no small responsibility as regards the dissemination of music. It functions as a medium of the right type of music in the countries which have recognised the principle of making classical music accessible to the people. The All-India Radio does not provide to the people the quality and quantity of the music which should be provided to them. As a matter of fact it has stood, with its lavish fare of film songs and light varieties, between the people and their precious patrimony—the high music.

If stock is taken impartially of the condition of music since the advent of the radio in this country, the All-India Radio will fail to secure credit, in any large measure, for contribution to the progress of the classical music. The original school of the Dhruvapad and Dhamar styles of singing has been allowed to dwindle. The Khyal Gayaki has been made to settle down —to a peculiar stylisation which should be labelled as "radio-music." And the All-India Radio persists in its policy of pouring out light and film songs in abundance and of patronising half-baked amateurs and light singers.

Pointed Questions

Does broadcasting of ordinary bhava-geets, bhajans and garbas and commonplace film songs among to a contribution to the progress of high music? Does it bring the right type of music to the people? The higher authorities ought to demand from the radio-officials, replies to these pointed questions. The Member for Information and Broadcasting is reported to be taking keen interest in the question of the reorganisation and reshuffling of the department involving changes in the key-posts, but he should not miss to treat music as one of the priority questions.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel should discuss the neglected problem of 'music on the radio" with the accredited exponents and scholars of all the schools of the classical music and ascertain from them the improvements which are urgently needed in the programmes of music. He should not rest satisfied with the explanations and excuses, if any, given by the officials who are responsible for the present music policy. If he is going to appoint a committee, he should select, for its personnel, only those who are really experts and exponents of music. He should not ask "laymen" in music to form a committee in order to formulate a new scheme. "The best and highest in classical music for the largest number of the people" should be the watchword of the All-India Radio.

Art In Survey

The Government of India has created a nucleus of the anthropological survey of India and has appointed Dr. S. B. Guha and Dr. Verrier Elwin respectively as the Director and Deputy-Director. The survey will be expanded and developed on the lines of a five-year plan. Though it is undertaken with a view to securing accurate information about social and economic requirements of the aboriginal and tribal people, it should not leave unexplored the field of art and culture of the primitives.

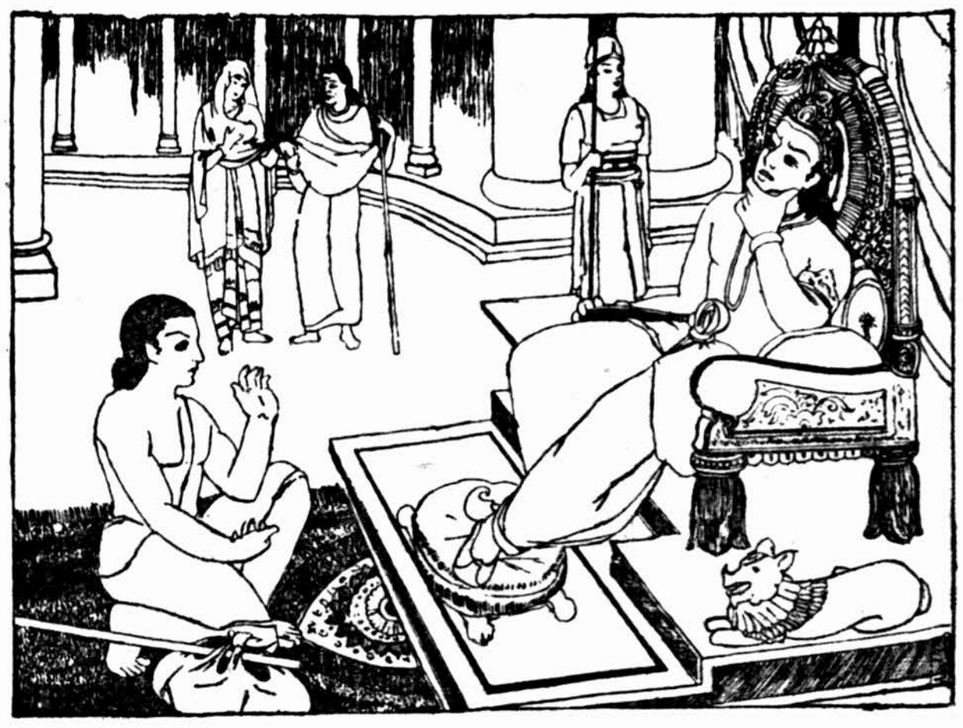
The tribal and rural areas have their own traditions of art and culture and the same need to be explored and studied carefully by experts. Some scholars are known to have devoted themselves to the study of folk-songs of various parts but their approach to folk-songs is mostly from the literary and not musical angles. The English folk dance and song society has rendered valuable services to Britain by collecting and popularising folk-forms of dance and music. India has no such society. What is needed now is a country-wide survey of folk-art. Since the anthropological survey is started, limitations of its administrative and technical staff should be no excuse for the omission of approach to the art and culture of the primitives.

Re-planning Village Life

The Associated Press of America gives the news that Mr. Albert Mayer, an American architect who spent two years in this country with the United States Army engineers, is returning here shortly. Mr. Mayer is to work with the Indian Government in re-planning Indian village life. Help for any work of national importance should be taken from any country provided it is found to be absolutely essential. Is re-planning of Indian villages a difficult problem to solve?

In recent years rural uplift has come to be one of the main items on the programmes of the Government and other bodies, but the pattern of village life which is the ultimate aim of such programme is not clearly defined. If Mr. Mayer is invited to re-plan villages, the scheme, models and standards of architecture worked out by the Government should be left open for discussion. Every scheme of re-planning must preserve the integrity of villages. Has the Government thought of enlisting the co-operation of traditional architects who are serving the rural areas and are capable of re-building them? Such a question has to be raised when American help is taken.

"I Don't Remember··· ··· ··· ···"



By Virendra Pratapsingh
(From the Album 'Sakuntala')

A WEEK OF DESTINY

By A Political Correspondent

October 24 will remain a historic date in the annals of India's struggle for Independence. So much happened in the imperial capital on that day; but so little is known to the world outside. A tempest was blowing within the 'sanctum sanctorum' of the imperial citadel. The National Cabinet headed by Nehru and the Viceroy had almost reached the parting of ways. "Make it or break it" expresses the situation. The full story of the inner battle will remain untold; but that was the day of decision in a week of Destiny.

NEW DELHI.

"You will appreciate the difficult and delicate nature of the task that we have undertaken. You also know that the constitutional position is being evolved and it would not be right for this House to take a definite position which would create a precedent which would bind this House and limit its powers" said Sardar Patel, the Home Member of the Government of India urging members to withdraw their motions for the adjournment of the Central Assembly on Monday last. These motions referred to the tragedy of East Bengal and to communal disturbances in other places

As I read these lines in the morning newspapers, a whole series of exciting incidents which kept Delhi on tenter-hooks for a whole week flashed across my mind. I marvelled at the Sardar's ingenuity, patience, grace and dignity. I marvelled at the thought how he could hide in so few words so much that had happened and still continues to happen behind the iron curtain in the "Imperial Secretariat" and at the Viceregal Lodge. I am sworn to secrecy about what has been vouch-safed to me; but I am in no obligation to any one in discussing certain developments.

Tussle Behind The Screen

As soon as the East Bengal tragedy came to light in all its hideous nakedness and the failure of the Bengal Government to suppress the lawlessness there and give protection to the afflicted people, there was a stir in the Home Department Sardar Patel wanted to do something which could bring assurance to the victims of the mad orgy in East Bengal It did not take long to find out how helpless is the situation in which the popular Home Member is placed. An inkling of the tussle behind the screens was given in the resolution of the Congress Working Committee. I extract the relevant passage:

"....The Governor (of Bengal) and the Governor-General who claim to possess special responsibilities in such matters must also share the burden for events in Bengal .....

Their responsibility becomes the greater when it is realised that the Calcutta tragedy had clearly given the warning and the minorities living in Eastern Bengal had made representations to the Government and the Governor and demanded protection and preventive measures The Committee cannot help expressing their surprise and resentment that in those circumstances not only no preventive measures were taken, but even after the outbreak of the crimes no adequate steps were taken in time to stop them..... Instead an untenable attempt was made to cover up willing connivance or incompetence or both under the pretext of exaggeration of facts."

This resolution took New Delhi with storm. The complaisance of the "Imperial Capital" was rudely disturbed. The Congress has on many previous occasions passed resolutions, perhaps, more resounding in their denunciatory tone; but no resolution caused as much flutter in the bureaucratic dove-cotes as this one did. Why? The reason is simple: Four members of the Viceroy's Cabinet were parties to the resolution not only in the [illegible] that they belonged to the Congress organisation, but because they are also prominent members of the Committee which framed that resolution and were responsible for every word of it. A thing like this has never happened and it was inconceivable that it could happen. Accustomed to take directions and execute orders the Services and the Councillors of old felt scandalised and shocked. How could His Excellency's Councillors—the Interim Cabinet is nothing more than that in law—who hold office on his invitation and at his pleasure sit on judgment on him and censure him for any act of omission or commission?

Bitter Battles

At the back of this question was one of the bitterest battles that was being fought for responsibility, for power. That battle had already left many a scar within the "Sanctum Sanatorium" of the still symbolic citadel of Imperialism. The Viceroy's negotiations with the Muslim League had by then reached the breaking point. The members of his Cabinet had intimated to him that they were not prepared to shoulde responsibility without power and authority to discharge it. The incidents during Pandit Nehru's tour of the tribal areas in the North-West Frontier of India had thrown the spotlight on the working of the External Affairs Department. The frame-work of "White Raja" rule was being assailed from all sides. The seething temper of an impatient and determined people had at last pierced the gilded curtains of the citadel and its steel frame was cracking. The Viceroy was non-plussed and the services for the first time had begun to have a glimpse of the shape of things to come!

It is this tempest that Sardar Patel hid behind his inimitable mildew words:" "You know....that the constitutional position is being evolved...." Or as Pandit Nehru told a questioner in the Assembly: "The Government of India's main purpose in existence is to gain complete independence for this country". Place the two statements together and we arrive at the plain conclusion that sooner or later—perhaps much sooner than many expect—the question must pose itself in all its bluntness: "Is it going to be a peaceful transition from British control to Indian popular rule, or another upheaval which will pulverise and ultimately liquidate the former in one grand sweep." One thing is certain that the Congress in the Interim Government means to function in the dynamics of the present though its legal and constitutional status may be based on that obsolete and forgotten Act of 1919. It means to assure the long oppressed people of India a real sense of the freedom of security and hope of a better life. Nothing can stop it from persuing his course, whatever the old conventions or practice may be. If these conflict with this purpose, they will be overhauled and "remoulded nearer to the heart's desire" of those in whom the Indian people have placed their trust. It is too late in the day for even the all-powerful Viceroy to dam the flood and stop the current: no side-cut can now divert the course of the mighty flow that has set in.

Zero Hour

If anything had to happen, it should have happened on the 24th October. The dead-end was reached on that day. The clash with British authority had reached its climax within the citadel. The Viceroy had the resignation of Cabinet members with him. The prospect seemed dismal indeed. It will remain a historic date important in the "evolution of the constitutional position". On that day the first great popular victory was sealed. The popular forces had taken the decision that they are going to be the Government of India; or if that cannot be, they will refuse to shoulder any responsibility for it. The Viceroy could have accepted the resignation; but then what next?

Shadows of the terrible tragedy of East Bengal were hovering over the negotiations between the Viceroy and the Muslim League Leader. The battle for portfolios which had been raised during the Viceroy's parleys with the leader of the Cabinet had assumed a new significance. The Congress Working Committee's resolution on the East Bengal tragedy to some extent explains that significance. That resolution did not mince words when it said: "The committee hold that this outburst of brutality is the direct result of the politics of hate and civil strife that the Muslim League has practised for years past, and of the threats of violence it has daily held out in the past months".

I wonder if ever the full story of these negotiations, talks and parleys will be told. If, however, it is told a different picture of the ultimate result will unfold itself. I shall be walking on forbidden ground if I attempt to tell the story at this stage The published correspondence between Lord Wavell and Mr. M. A. Jinnah is a very poor reflection of the scenes behind the screen. The publication of the letters exchanged between Pandit Nehru and Lord Wavell might reveal a fuller and more accurate picture. Will they be published? They will not be—at least for a long time to come—now that the League has joined the Interim Government

"All's well that ends well" That is an old saying and no purpose will be served in raking up old controversies after what, for all appearances, has ended well.

League-Viceroy Axis

"But the League has entered the Cabinet not in agreement with the Congress. It has joined the Government on the Viceroy's assurances." Thus say the more sceptical of our political elements

To them I can only say: "True. What are the Viceroy's assurances? What were the terms of the offer made by the Congress? Which were better, more generous and honourable for the League? What assurances have the Viceroy given which the Congress had not already extended?" The more discerning people will have no hesitation in concluding that the League has surrendered to the inevitable.

"Does it augur well for the reformed Interim Government? Can't the British again play the old game? There are the statements of Mr. Liaquat Ali and others: What do you make out of them?"

This is an obvious question. It can't be answered off hand. But the position is clear to the Viceroy and the Congress. Mr. Jinnah too realises the consequenecs. The old game cannot work in the new setting. This is certain. It is also certain that no Government can be in office without the Congress. Reversion to rule by Viceregal decrees? Or with the aid of "Yes-Men?" It will be asking for the moon—Sheer lunacy. After all that has happened. London cannot swallow that. Matters have progressed too far and too fast for anything like that to happen. Initiative has slipped from British hands; it may not have completely passed into the hands of the people. But they will have gained it before another crisis threatens to break the new set-up.

As for the statements of Mr. Liaquat Ali and others, well, they are politicians and they know what they mean! I expect the reformed Government of India will function normally and without much friction. Already policies on many major affairs have been laid down and they have been accepted. It will not be so easy to disturb, much less to alter, them. The very fact that the Government is functioning on those determined policies must be reasonable assurance for the future. And I do feel that the words of the Viceroy in his briefest broadcast on record expressed more than a pious wish. He said: "It is my desire and hope that all elements in this Government shall work together in harmony, both in dealing with the present pressing problems of India and in furthering the formation of a new constitution.... Let us not look backwards to old hatreds and injuries and recriminations, but forward to the prospect of a free, powerful and prosperous India." Amen.

No Assurance? —Really?

"The reasonable assurance", of which I have mentioned above is already in evidence. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's statements in sponsoring the Bretton-Wood's decision of the Government for the acceptance of the Central Assembly seal the acceptance of the policy decided before he became the Finance Member. His observation regarding sterling balances that "I cannot say what H.M.G.'s attitude was before, but I can say—and my knowledge is based on certain correspondence which has passed between the two Governments—that since the complexion of the Government of India has changed, the attitude of H.M.G. has also undergone a change ....." is significantly symbolic.

What may cause some anxiety for some time in the near future, however, is that decisions may be taken in two different sectors, instead of in one joint group. The League faction in the Interim Government may meet separately under Mr. Jinnah's guidance and take decisions on certain policies; and the rest might meet together and come to their own decisions, may be, even on identical matters. But ultimately the two decisions must come up before the whole body of the Cabinet. There is no escape from joint policies. As the members get engrossed in their particular departments and subjects, however, they will neither have the time nor the patience to indulge in separatist shows. They will see how one thing is so closely inter-linked with another and any partisan or spiteful decision must adversely affect the "new complexion of the Government of India." One part of the Cabinet will not seek, neither will it countenance, the Viceregal interference or veto. The other by the sheer force of the realities of the situation, if not for any other consideration, cannot seek such intervention or veto. It is logical, therefore, to presume that there is 99 chances out of hundred of the reformed Cabinet functioning in unity and harmony. The one per cent chance to the contrary is not worth bothering about.

So, "all's well that ends well!"

We Haven't Finished Yet!

It is considered good manners and better politics in this country to strike an optimistic note. I have no desire to deviate from this tradition. But with the best will in the world, one must also be prepared for the worst thing to happen. With the "reasonable assurance" of smooth working of the reformed Interim Government, I cannot say that the crisis in negotiated settlement and peaceful transition is over. I refer to another crisis that is developing and concerns the Viceroy more directly than Bengal: It is in connection with the incidents in the tribal areas during Pandit Nehru's recent tour. The questions and answers in the Central Assembly do not throw any light. But the clarification of the authority in control of that area has great significance.

Pandit Nehru was to address a Press Conference on Saturday, 26th October. No. explanation was given why it was abandoned. The promise of inquiry into the conduct of the men involved carries with it the promise of a final stage in the "evolution of the constitutional position."

East Bengal and Trans-border incidents may have synchronised according to a set plan to "hold on to what is ours", as Churchill would say, But there has the grave of British domination in India been dug. The last straw on the camel's back, has broken the camel's back. Samuel Hoare's caravan has, for all intents and purposes, ceased to march.

Pandit Nehru did not talk to the Press. The Indian Press will have much to talk to the world soon. Let us not anticipate the events; the events are shaping our destiny.

The LAST PAGE has been held over owing to unavoidable reasons. It will appear next week as usual.

Humorous Skit

Dog Worship

By 'Raibman'

Of all the religions in this world, worship of the Dog (or in other words, the reverse of God), is the latest and the most curious, and this new faith is spreading rapidly throughout the universe.

No longer is the dog considered a humble servant of man. The canine beings of the twentieth century are animals of leisure, burdened with no specified duties, and all said and done, are a very happy and fortunate lot.

Their life of ease and pleasure has, believe it or not, fostered the growth of a canine caste system, the rules and laws of which are rigorously and ruthlessly enforced.

Thus, a well bred Alsatian belonging to the retired Customs Officer, walks, (when he is not travelling in cars) with his nose up in the air, and paying scant attention to the terrier playing in the park: and he does not even condescend to look at the pariah dog sniffing and scratching in the dustbin.

In this way, all the poodles, bulldogs, mastiffs, terriers, spaniels, airdales, hounds and pekingeses in the world treat each other with more or less varying degrees of contempt But all this is not strictly part of our concern.

I for one am no dog-lover. I am not in the least impressed by tales pertaining to any dog's intelligence, wit, or courage; unlike thousands of those people who wag their tails (figuratively speaking) when they see a dog.

When the whole of our motherland is threatened by the grim vestige of famine, owners of these thrice cursed canine beings, go on talking endlessly of the delicate palates and tastes of their pets.

"Would you believe it, poor Tommie got indigestion because the cook (here explosion and tears) gave him one of those beastly wheat chappathies? My poor, poor Tommie."

Then the young miss or the old maid, or whoever she may be, gives 'poor darling Tommie' a series of hugs, and tells him not to go to the kitchen and accept anything from cook.

Whenever two of these dog-worshippers meet together, they start talking their jargon, and then let Heaven protect the auricular appendages of the listener.

The first lady, generally has, at the end of the leash a black, dirty-looking cur, with a stump that had once been the extremity of a tail, and looking on the whole, curiously saturnine and philosophic.

The second lady comes to the spot, with a smart brown dog of restless mien.

"Hello", greets the first lady.

"Hello", says the second.

By this time, the two pets introduce themselves, and start telling each other their true, undisguised feelings.

Then follows conversation, somewhat like this between the two owners.

First Lady: "That your dog?" What is his name?"

Second: "He was christened Alexander the Great, but I call him Alex. Come here, Alex, darling, mine.

First Lady: "Mine is Omar Khayyam. You know—that Greek Philosopher? Quite a fine name, don't you think? Omar is not feeling well today, because cook was given a half-holiday today and feeding was therefore late by ten minutes. Perhaps the fresh air will do him good."

Second Lady: "Alex never suffers from anything. You see, his diet is well regulated. Milk follows biscuits, and feeding is over by 6 p.m. Do you know, last night poor Alex got such a fright. He was as usual, sleeping with me. Then suddenly a mouse ran over the bed. I nearly thought he was stunned by the shock.

First Lady: "Omar never is frightened by anything. He fights all dogs, the wretch, and gets many wounds and scratches. Last month, the vet's bills came to twenty rupees."

Second Lady: "Alex never fights. He is too gentlemanly for that. Dogs mustn't have temper. Do you give Omar Bob Martin's condition powders?"

First Lady: 'Yes of course, that's what keeps him so fit. Come here Omar. Don't fight, you fool. I'll thrash you."

Then the owners of Alexander the Great and Omar Khayyam part company, and each goes away full convinced that the others dog is the most miserable specimen of dog-hood to be found anywhere in the world.

As far as I am concerned, however, I have nothing against a dog as a companion, but when this companion takes too much upon himself, and establishes himself in the house hold as if by sheer right, well that is the limit.

Many are the instances where in the harmony of a home has been wrecked by the wife's predeliction for a pet which is in nine cases out of ten, a dog.

When the husband comes home from office, tired and hungry, the wife is sitting on a chair, with one of these detastable curs playing in her lap.

His tea has gone cold, but she doesn't seem to worry very much about that. She is too engrossed in her pet.

The husband comes into the room and says: "Where are my pyjamas?"

Wife: "Where did you keep them?"

Hubby: "You are asking me?"

Then he looks under the bed and finds his new pair torn to shreds. This is more than flesh and blood can bear. He pulls the dog out of his wife's lap, and lands on its very seat a lusty kick.

In an instant, pandemonium reigns supreme. The dog howls the man shouts and the woman cries.

She (crying): "Oh why, why, did you hurt my poor Tiger?"

He (putting the finishing touches to his late act): 'Tiger be damned, I say. If he tears another pair, I will kick him out of this house."

Thus a rift is created, and harmony in the home returns only when the cur leaves the house-hold.

In most well-to-do homes they employ in addition to the ayah, cook, and mali, a servant to attend to the dog. This person has to take the dog out for his 'morning walk', and also look after its feeding and weekly washes. A very fine occupation for a man indeed! Perhaps that is the rich man's way of solving the un-employment problem!

It all goes to show how important dogs are, nowadays. Do you, by the way, believe in canine aristocracy? It is an undisputed fact that a dog with a long pedigree is a very important person, and next to the reigning Prince, he is the person most talked of.

As it is with books so it is with dogs also: Some dogs are born famous; others achieve fame; and still others have fame thrust upon them, almost by force.

For instance, if your canine pet can trace his descent to the first European dog who landed at Calicut in the company of Vasco Da Gama, well, then, whether you like the prospect or not, he is more important than you are. People and photographers come to your house with the sole aim of seeing him, and not you. And before long, you will be wondering whether the dog belongs to you or you belong to the dog.

Some magazines have special 'Dog columns' where everything pertaining to canine beings is dealt with in detail by eminent writers on the subject, for wily Editors and proprietors have found out that it does pay to pander to the tastes of dog-maniacs.

Photos appear now and then in these mags of important personages in the canine world, some of whom are credited with unbelievable attributes and powers; such as playing on the piano, possessing lovely bass voices, opening bolted doors, solving jigsaw puzzles, swimming across the Channel, driving army jeeps, doing multiplication sums, and mowing lawns. The illustrated American magazine on my table has a photo of a dog actually credited with human speech. Perhaps he just shakes hands with visitors and says: "How do you do?"

In course of time we may even come to hear of dog-philosophers, dog-authors, dog-inventors, and politicians. Why not? Are'nt there already wellpaid, very clever, and seasoned dog-actors in Hollywood?"

Even in our country, we have occasional (and farcical) Dog Shows attended by the elite of the town; where men learned in dog-lore (who are but for this knowledge, sane people) are appointed judges.

And recently, a set of psychologists have started a clinic with the sole aim of looking after dogs. Whenever anything happens to your pet, you have only to contact them. They take charge of your dog, treat him, and send him back with a sizeable bill attached to his neck, I suppose.

Who knows, the next would be a company of dog undertakers, who propose to give your demised pet a decent burial, with a large dose of publicity thrown in. As an appeal to vanity there could be no better.

For there is absolutely no limit to a dog maniac's solicitude for his or her pet. I know one lady who clothes her dog with a jacket of khaki cloth, bordered with red tape (not the official one, by any means) and this dress so resembles so exactly a postman's uniform that even the pillar-box would mistake the cur for one.

I have always been unable to understand why the natural tails of dogs are made so very abbreviated, for dispensed with altogether. Is this a universal move on the part of owners to make them differ as little as possible from human beings?

As I write, comes the news of an ex-major being awarded seven days imprisonment for throwing his dog out of a first floor window. The brave ex-major has proved to us without a shadow of doubt, that familiarity with dogs breeds contempt; but while we admire his courage, we request him to take care; some heedless dog-maniac might vow vengeance upon him.

And lastly, amidst the news of Dakotas crashing everywhere, comes a report from England saying: "In full cry, a pack of ten hounds of the Berly hunt, chased a fox to the edge of a cliff, and plunged over".

No doubt, this is the proud beginning of a 'CANINE SUICIDE SQUAD' as dog fanatics would term it!

"How be getting on with your land girl?"

"She be a good 'un, she be. But she do make I laugh. She thinks that the way to get streaky bacon is to feed t'pigs every other day."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

Winning Contract

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

West, after much thought led the diamond king. South was enough of a mathematician to be able to count up to nine and this enabled him to see that if he cashed the club ace and ruffed a club in dummy at once, he would still fail to establish and bring home the clubs because he could not yank out the opponents' trumps

Therefore he first led and trumped a spade! Then he cashed the club ace, ruffed a club, trumped another spade, went over to the diamond queen and successfully ruffed a third spade with the heart ten.

If West had had second sight he could have defeated the contract by the remarkable play of dropping the queen and king of clubs on the first two leads of the suit For if East could obtain the lead of trump lead through South would establish the king in Wests hand.

Fortunately for declarer West played normally and certainly we cannot blame him. South now played a club. West won and no matter what he played South was bound to make his Ace-Jack of hearts for the contract.

North-South vulnerable and 40 on score.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ K 10 6 5 3 2
♡ Q
◇ A Q J 8 3
♣ 9

WEST
♠ J 9 8 7
♡ K 6 5 2
◇ K 4
♣ K Q 4

EAST
♠ A Q 4
♡ 9 7 3
◇ 10 6 5 2
♣ J 10 8

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ A J 10 8 4
◇ 9 7
♣ A 7 6 5 3 2

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♠	Pass	2♡	Pass
2♠	Pass	3♣	Pass
3◇	Pass	3♡	All Pass

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A new hat fashion for wo men made from transparent Lumarith plastic.

(Above Left) This American laboratory worker holds blocks of a new foamed plastic on her fingertips while standing on a panel in which the same plastic is used as the core. This plastic is lighter than cork yet so strong as structural core material that airplane panels and floors, luggage and refrigerated truck bodies are being made from it.

(Above Right) One of the many new items shown at the First National Plastics Exposition in New York City, May 1946, was this Plasticor toy which makes other plastic toys. Pellets of Tenite Plastic are placed in the heated loading chamber which melts the pellets. By pulling down the plunger at the top of the machine, the melted plastic then flows into the molds where it hardens into a finished toy.

Plastic bowls and trays made from patterned "lucite" in shatter-resistant sheets.

PLASTICS IN THE HOME

By Charles King

Few people realise that the plastics industry, which will occupy an increasingly important place in the post-war homes of the world, is over 80 years old. But within a scope ranging from fabrics to furniture, brush bristles to bath-mats, from leather cloth to lemon squeezers, it is only now that owing to the stimulus of war, plastics are bringing now brightness and beauty to the domestic scene. In Britain the plastics industry—in common with all others—is hard at work, chiefly at present for overseas markets.

What are the main advantages of plastics over other materials is a question which will naturally occur to thousands of women redesigning their post-war homes. Their principal attractions are lightness in weight—they are half the weight of glass and approximately one-sixth the weight of steel—durability, exceptional electrical insulating properties, corrosion resistance and availibity in a wide range of attractive colours.

Plastics are no substitutes for metals or wood-work, no "make-do" makeshift for the mounting plenty of peace. They are definitely materials in their own right—a point which cannot be too firmly emphasised.

In Their Own Right

Phenolic base compounds provide one of the most important plastic materials for domestic application, because of the ease with which they can be cast and moulded. It is from these compounds that such household appliances as door handles, electrical fittings—in tough, shock-resistant forms—ash trays, and other small furnishings are produced. These mouldings are generally in black or dark colours.

Colourful veneers for covering tables and furniture, wall panels for partitions and panelling of house interiors are produced from paper laminates. This laminated sheeting is colourful, washable and resistant to steam, grease, and chemicals—an important point where the kitchen or bathroom is concerned.

Urea base compounds, another important plastics section, provide mouldings in pastel shades and white for such work as beakers, light fittings and other domestic fitments.

Vinyl resins—known in the industry as P.V.C., or polyvinyl chloride—provide the basis of rigid, semi-rigid and flexible sheets, both transparent and opaque, used for a variety of purposes. From P.V.C., too, are manufactured calendered sheets for curtains, mackintoshes, clothing and thick sheeting for footwear.

Yet another plastic—methyl methacrylate resin—is now available in the form of flat or corruguated sheets in highly transparent and coloured forms. They are used for dentures; as glazing for aircraft; as machine guards in factories; and as moulded domestic ware, such as draining boards and sinks. Optical goods and many varieties of fancy goods are fashioned by this means.

Probably best known of all plastics to the housewife because of its association with hosiery manufacture is Nylon. This is being much utilised in the making of brush bristles and surgical sutures.

Its Future

Much additional domestic equipment, such as refrigerators and washing machines, is now being housed in moulded or semi-moulded plastic containers.

Even the smallest articles of kitchenware are not being overlooked in this progressive plastics programme. New types of mincers, mixers, even lemon squeezers are finding their way in ever-mounting numbers from the manufacturing moulds.

What of the future of this virile industry?

It is certain that the possibilities of plastics are still far from exhausted. Nor are the leaders of the industry content to rest on their already substantial achievements.

The most intensive research is continually being directed towards the improvement of the physical and chemical properties of plastics, as well as towards the development of new materials possessing good resistance to heat, water and chemical attack, together with high strength and slow ageing properties.

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